IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER

IN ASIA.

THE

Bombay Gazette

No. 55,954—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE"

are now situate

IN HOMJI STREET,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
17th May	PERSIA	8900		
24th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
*31st ,,	MANTUA	11000		
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th ,,	ARABIA	8000		
21st ,,	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th ,,	INDIA	8000		
5th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th ,,	HIMALAYA	7000		
19th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th ,,	EGYPT	8500		
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
9th ,,	PERSIA	8900		
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA	8000		
30th ,,	SALSETTE	16300	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*These Vessels will call at MALTA.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER THE AUSTRIAN MAIL CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
			1913.
Habsburg	3379	E. Seberich	16th May
Cleopatra	4039	N. Cvercsich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Caina	6017	N. Giurovich	28th May.
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	28th June

All the above steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ,, 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back ,, 908 to.. 1038*

SECOND CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ,, 525
To London via Trieste .. ,, 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back ,, 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ,, 675
To London via Trieste .. ,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back ,, 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gotthards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	6th June 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred
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*If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers for Sailing Dates Time Route via.
Lhasa ...2181 Friday 16th May ‡ 6 a.m. direct.
Lunga ...2185 Mon. 19th May 11 a.m.* P.D. & C.M.
Kola ....1205 Thurs. 22nd May. 9 a.m. † C.M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 22nd May, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Barjora," 3,164, tons, on Thursday the 22nd May, calling at Karachi, Pasin, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam. Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday, 15th May
†Lindula	3358	,, 29th ,,
*Pentakota	3418	,, 12th June.
†Pundua	3305	,, 26th June.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Lightning," 3,315 tons, on or about 17th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY
15th May, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

OUTWARD SAILING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call Marseilles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of York	7810	8 June	26 June	10 Aug.	.....
Trafford Hall*	5321	12 Aug.	21 Aug.	6 Sept.	.....
City of Lahore*	6875	3 Sept.	11 Sept.	25 ,,	.....
City of Poona†	7467	20 ,,	27 ,,	.....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta*	5415	25 ,,	3 Oct.	18 Oct	.....
City of London †	9000	2 Oct.	8 ,,	22-23 ,,	.....
City of Benares	6973	8 ,,	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta†	7630	11 ,,	18 ,,	3 Nov	.....
City of York*	7810	21 ,,	29 ,,	13 ,,	.....
New Twin Screw	9000	1 Nov.	8 Nov.	24 ,,	.....
Trafford Hall*	5321	12 ,,	21 ,,	7 Dec.	.....
City of Athens*	5594	25 ,,	2 Dec.	.....	18 Dec.

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.

Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

FARES,	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	81½	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,021	489	809
Liverpool	695	957	467	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Steawardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin, FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nordfeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with

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Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

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DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents.

BANKS

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon ; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls. 55,000,000	
„do. subscribed	„ 45,000,000	
	100,000,000	=say £4,745,000
„ subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.	3,500,000	=say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls. 23,300,000	=say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE :—64, Old Broad Street. London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac ; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

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Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.

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THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
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G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.(of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

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MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioysang	Tililing
London	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria.

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BRASSO

The Finest Polish FOR all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Armitsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Hoilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 to a.m. 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GRIEG,
Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERV FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Adea (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES :—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deopsits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English cement

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

BOMBAY.

GROTRIAN-STEINWEG NACHF PIANOFORTES.

When we first introduced these instruments into India about 15 years ago a local professor of the pianoforte who was much impressed with their great musical qualities remarked that it was unfortunate that the name of the manufacturers was not less difficult to remember, as "Grotrian Steinweg Nachf" would tax even a retentive memory. This may be true to an extent, but from the manufacturers' point of view the name GROTRIAN STEINWEG discloses a history of 77 years of the most successful pianoforte building.

INDEPENDENT CONSTRUCTION has given to these pianos a marked individual character. INDEPENDENT CONSTRUCTION by which not only has greater volume and richness of tone been obtained, but considerable economy in dimensions also. Size for size, the Grotrian Steinweg pianos have greater penetrating power than any piano extant and they possess qualities which have secured for them the most Honourable Distinction from the WORLD'S GREATEST PIANISTS past and present and their rich musical qualities have also secured for them further Honourable Distinction, in, that they are used in the most celebrated musical institutions such as :—

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BERLIN.
THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MUNICH.
THE GRAND DUCAL CONSERVATORY, KARLSRUHE.
DR. HOCH'S CONSERVATORY, FRANKFURT.
THE CONSERVATORIES AT STUTTGART, COLOGNE, STRASSBURG, BASLE, UTRECHT, Etc.
THE INSTITUTE MARIA ADELAIDE, PALERMO Etc., Etc., Etc.

At all the musical institutions mentioned above the GROTRIAN STEINWEG PIANOS are considered especially suitable for ARTISTIC PLAYING.

SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell ; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes, and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE TIME TESTED REMEDY FOR THESE TERRIBLE DISEASES.

MALARIA, AGUE, INFLUENZA, FEVER,

IS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS.

Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain, work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co. LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE CERTIFICATES for the New Issue are ready for distribution, and will be delivered to the shareholders, in exchange for their receipts, at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, (Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.'s Office) on and from the 19th day of May, 1913.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Managing Agents.

JODHPUR-BIKANER RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CONCESSION TO PILGRIMS ATTENDING THE ANNUAL URS OF KHWAJA MOHINUDDIN CHISHTI TO BE HELD AT AJMER FROM 7TH JUNE TO 14TH JUNE 1913.

INTERMEDIATE and 3rd class Pilgrims attending the annual Urs of Khwaja Mohinuddin Chishti to be held at Ajmer, from 7th June to 14th June, 1913, will be allowed to travel over this railway double journey on payment of a fare and a half from Stations in Sind and via Hyderabad to via Marwar Junction and via Kuchaman Road.

The concession tickets will be issued from 1st June to 14th June, 1913, and will be available for the return journey up to and including 23rd June, 1913.

C. B. LA TOUCHE,
Manager, J. B. Ry.

Manager's Office,
Dated Jodhpur, the 10th May, 1913.

THE estate of the late THOMAS CRAMPTON PENNINGTON of Bombay, Dealer in Pianos, having come under the Undersigned's administration, offers are invited for the PURCHASE as a going concern of the Stock-in-trade and goodwill of the business of the deceased, carried on at Convent Street, Fort, Bombay.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General, High Court, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and Testament and Codicil thereto of MADHAVJI DAYAL, late of Bombay, Bhatia, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Walkeshwar Road outside the Fort, a Merchant deceased.

KESARBAI, widow of Madhavji Dayal, the abovenamed deceased, one of the executors named in the will of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Walkeshwar Road outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Thirteen, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 14th day of May, 1913.
Messrs. JEHANGIR and SEERVAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette."

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

EMARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

EVERY NIGHT AT
6-30 and 10.

OUR STAR PROGRAMME.

HEAR

GEORGIE CORLASS

SING

"THE GABY GLIDE."

THE MELODY

THAT

SENT LONDON CRAZY.

MR. HARRY
QUININGBOROUGH
FROM THE LONDON
COLISEUM.

AND ALL OUR FILMS.

CINEMA DE LUXE,
GAIETY THEATRE.
CINEMA THEATRES CO., LTD.
TO-NIGHT ONE SHOW ONLY
6-30 to 8-30.
10 o'clock Show at "Alcazar."

RICARD AND BEST
MUSIC.....MIRTH.....MELODY.
LITTLE MONA,
THE COMEDIENNE WITH A VOICE.
THE MELBOURNES
IN A NEW BURLESQUE.
EILEEN MELBOURNE
IN A BUDGET OF NEW SONGS.
And our "Exclusive" Pictures.
ENGLISH CUP FINAL.
The Great FOOTBALL Match.
AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
OUR 10 o'clock SHOW will be at
THE "ALCAZAR."
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

THE "ALCAZAR,"
CINEMA THEATRES Co., Ltd.
EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
MDLLE. LYGIE
IN HER BEST DANCE OF ALL.
A GORGEOUS PRODUCTION:—
FIRE DANCE!...FIRE DANCE!!
• MISS MARIE GODWIN •
THE CHARMING SOUBRETTE.
AUGMENTED BY OUR PICTURES.
TO-NIGHT
At 10 P.M.
AND EVERY THURSDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY
The whole programme from the Cinema de Luxe will be presented in conjunction with the "ALCAZAR" programme.
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

MONEY MADE EASILY.
Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to
INDUSTRY.
A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.
Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8.
Benefits of free automatic life insurance. extraordinary prizes, etc.
AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.
Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER, Industry, Shambazar, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
An Entirely New Programme. Pictures that will Delight all Hearts.
THIS WEEK'S STAR-FILM:
"THE HONOUR OF HIS FAMILY."
A highly tragic Episode of the American Civil War.
See also:—
1. LOVE YE ONE ANOTHER..... (Coloured Drama).
2. ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA..... (Remarkable views).
3. HOW THEY GOT MARRIED ..... (Comedy).
4. POLIDOR AND THE BABY..... (Comic).
5. TWEEDULDUM'S CYCLE RACE... (Comic).
4 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 and 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

IN THE PRESS PRICE Rs. 5

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4²³⁄₃₂d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

1913

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.
DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.
This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.
DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.
DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.
Debilitated and Nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.
Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR
"SHELL" MEANS SATISFACTION
"SHELL" MEANS SPEED!

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.
RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

OWING TO PRESSURE OF WORK.

NIGHT SHIFT WANTED,
AT ONCE
FOR THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
LIMITED,

20 First Class COMPOSITORS.
12 „ „ MACHINEMEN.
Hours—8 P. M. to 4 A. M.

Apply at once to
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary,
"Bombay Gazette," Limited
Homjee Street.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL LAMPS, Cables, Fans and Accessories.—OOMEDRAM JEEWABHAI & CO., Bankers and Government Contractors, Kalbedevi Road, Installation undertaken at moderate rates. All matearils stocked.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding. Stationery, etc.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette," Electric Press

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

WANTED.—A good PIANO accompanist for Violin practice twice a week. Apply stating terms to Box No. 745, care of this Paper.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
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The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.
A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.
LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.
COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE:—
25-26 Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA.

BOOK FOR SALE.

Price 6/- net (Postage Annas 8 extra.)
TRAVEL PICTURES
THE RECORD OF
A EUROPEAN TOUR
BY
SIR BHAWANI SINGH, K.C.S.I.,
Maharaj-Rana of Jhalawar, Bahadur.
With photogravure portrait and 96 Illustrations from photographs by the author.
LONGMANS, GREEN, & Co.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
(And of all Booksellers.)

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS. Apply to MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Empire of India Provident Society, Ltd., Faridabad, Dacca.

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MASTER.

A JUNIOR MASTER is required in August next, at La Martiniere College, Lucknow. Preference for one under 35 years and qualified to teach Urdu. Commencing salary Rs. 150 per month, rising to Rs. 200, with free quarters.
Apply stating qualifications and enclosing copies of testimonials to
THE PRINCIPAL,
La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

WANTED.—For service on the pensionable establishment of the Royal Indian Marine afloat, a competent EUROPEAN CARPENTER. Pay Rs. 90-10-140. Will rank as a Warrant Officer. Applications stating age and qualifications should be forwarded to the Undersigned, as early as possible.
E. J. C. HORDERN,
For Director, Royal Indian Marine.

WANTED.—BOARD and LODGING, by an Anglo-Indian, from the 1st June, in Elphinstone Circle, or near PROXIMITY. Apply W. A., care of the "Bombay Gazette."

A EURASIAN MACHINE MINDER for night work required at once. Must be competent to take charge of the printing of a newspaper. Write, giving full particulars, salary required, etc., to Box No. 929, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWELVE EXPERIENCED BOOKBINDERS. Apply MANAGER, The Bombay Gazette.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A MUKADUM Machine Minder. One able to speak English. Good salary to the right man. Write, with full particulars, to Box No. 945, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED 20 BOYS FOR SALE of Newspapers. Apply MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

AIRY FLAT, Facing Apollo Piers Fittings up-to-date. Apply Box No. 930, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights. Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

CANVAS
David Corsar & Sons
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply:—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES, AT SLATER ROAD, NEAR GRANT ROAD STATION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta and Delpatram, Attorneys for the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Mortgagees and with the concurrence of the Mortgagor, Mr. Pandurang Vishnu Abhayanker, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, on the days and at the times respectively hereunder specified, sell by public auction, on the premises the following properties in three lots.

Lot No. 1 to be sold at 5 p. m. on MONDAY the 9th day of June, 1913.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, being a portion of the land known as "Anjirwadi Land" admeasuring 360 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate lying, and being near Grant Road on the East side of Tardeo Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 54-55, 104, 150-151, 307, 378, 385, 388; New Nos. 13555, 13654 13655, 13829-13891, 13893, 13895. Old Survey No. 201 to 207 and New Survey No. 7049 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D ward Nos. 3688 (7) 3688 (7 a a) Street Nos 1717 A A Slater and bounded on the East by a private passage on the West by a private passage 20 feet wide on the North by a passage 4½ feet wide of the superstructure wall above the plinth and then by property bearing lot No. 2 and on the South by the Slater Road.

Lot No. 2 to be sold at 5 p.m. on WEDNESDAY the 11th day of June 1913.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land admeasuring 325 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of the land known as Anjirwadi with the messuage tenement Chawl and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being near Grant Road on the East side of Tardeo Road, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Nos. 54-55-104, 150-151, 307, 378, 385, 388, New Nos. 13555, 13654, 13655-13829-13891, 13893, 13895, Old Survey Nos. 201 to 207 and New Survey No. 7049 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D Ward No. 3688 B, Street No. 17 B. at Slater Road and bounded on the East by a private passage about 20 feet wide on the North by the property of Nanabhai Rattanji Mehta on the West by the property comprised in Lot No. 3 and on the South by a private passage about 4½ feet wide and beyond that by the property comprised in lot No. 1.

Lot No. 3 to be sold at 5-30 p. m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, 11th June, 1913.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground being a portion of land known as Anjirwadi land admeasuring 112 square yards or therabouts and situate, lying and being near Grant Road on the East side of Tardeo Road, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 54-55, 104, 150, 151, 307-378, 385, 388 New Nos. 13555, 13654, 13655, 13829, 13891, 13893, 13895, Old Survey Nos. 201 to 207 and New Survey No. 7049 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3688.

(7c) Street No. 17 C Street, Slater Road, and bounded on the East and South by the property mentioned in lot No. 2 on the North by the property of Nanabhai Ruttonji Mehta and on the West by a passage about 20 feet wide.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, Attorneys for the Vendors at their office in 121, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 15th May, 1913.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 11 0
Quarterly	„ 6 0
Monthly...	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 8
Quarterly...	„ 7 0
Monthly...	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette.'

See Special Short Advertisements Column

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ...	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Rs. 6 0	per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion ...	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards..	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column... ... ... Re. 1¼ per Inch.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

BRANDIES
Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)
T. HINE & Co.'s

V. S. O. P. BRANDY
of very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India,
(40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts.....Rs. 120.
T. HINE & Co.'s

3 STARS BRANDY.
Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old,
Per dozen Quarts.....Rs. 56.
T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY
Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts.....Rs. 50.

Sole Agents for India :—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS :
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No 87, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 600 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLE COTTON AND LOOSE COTTON IN BORAS.

Under instructions from Messrs. P. and O. S N. Co., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 16th May, 1913, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Mody Bunder North, near Carnac Bunder, on account of the Concerned, the undermentioned cotton, slightly damaged by water.

Ex. S. S. "Banca."

About 600 bales stated to be high class staple cotton, shipped by Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, the Japan Cotton Trading Co. and others.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 16th May, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S T)

The materials for removal of the following buildings :—

Building Street Nos. 72-76, 6, 7, Case No, 79|238 First Nowroji Hill Road, Building Street No. 178-180 1-6, 188-192; 513-515, Case No. 33 : 97B. C.A., Nowrojee Hill Road.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 CASES CORRUGATED SHEETS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 p. m., (S.T.), opposite Prince's Dock Clock, in No. R. 10 Warehouse by order of Messrs B. Campbell and Co., and on account and at the risk of Narmadashunker and Dayal—

Ex. S S. "Romera."

500 cases galvanized sheets Staley Crown Brand, 24" by 8, 9, 10 feet and 3 inch corrugation.

The above will be sold in lots of 100 cases. A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods Sweeping, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder Goods Dep t.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 31st May, 1913, at 2-30, at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot:—cottonseed ; bags of sweeping; linsed; wheat; jawaree; bajree; harda; toor; turmeric; tillseed; groundnut seed; combs; luggage; iron safe ; moha flowers ; gunny bags ; sewing thread hardware ; machinery ; crackers ; tools; empty casks; tins of oil; iron bars; condemned sheets; old records; picking cotton and other miscellaneous goods.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1913.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE:..... NORWICH
CHIEF OFFICE FOR
INDIA.....GRAHAM'S BLDGS
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain C. S. Penny, arrived, harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports with a general cargo, 8 cabin and 200 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W. C Morrison, will sail today for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Bankura, 1,904 tons, Captain T. B. H. Whitehead will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

The steamer Magdala, 3,133 tons, Captain W. H. Galloway, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co' steamer Orissa, 3,525 tons, Captain J. B. Redfern, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 24th April via coast ports with a general cargo, 1 cabin and 5 deck passengers.

The steamer Cloutsham, 3,075 tons, Captain A. Weddess, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta, 2nd May, brought a cargo of coal.

The B. I S. N. Co's steamer Colaba, 3,899 tons, Captain J. Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbrough 14th April with a general cargo.

The steamer Lawoe, 1817 tons, Captain W. H. Coates, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a general cargo, 3 cabin and 26 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Ward ... R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...S I M
R I M S Dufferin . Comdr La Touche R I M
R I M S Investigator.....Capt Hickman Survey Str.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—MAY 14.

Aviemoor .....2332 Koefod..... T Jeewandas
Bankura ...1905 Whitehead...15-5 .. M M & Co
B hadur.....2436 Peel ..... T M & Co
Badrie..... 1913 Fisher.....Arab St m Ld
Caithness...2223 Ridland.....T M and Co
Canara.....3889 Phillips .....M M & Co
Crossby .... 2530 Williamson .....T M and Co
Cloutsham .. ...3075 Weddess .....
Colaba .....3899 Robertson .....M M & Co
Dan ... 2769 Cuoniel ...W and A G and Co
Den of Kelly.. 2877 White .....K N and Co
Faris.....787 Coates.....Arab Steamer
Fultalla.....2702 Tallent.....M M and Co
Galavale .....2441 Sears..... Yule
Heim .....758 Erickson..... ...Bangkok
F F Campbell & Co
Kasera .....504 Burbridge.....M M & Co
Kalona .....3209 Keasley .....Antwerp...
W A G & Co
Kish .....3143 Robertson ..W and A G and Co
Kola.....570 Elton ....M M & Co
Koweit .....2336 Brewis..... ...Arab S Ld
Lightening...2121 Croaston .....M M and Co
Lawoe ..1817 Coates ...Damania Khandwany
Lhasa .....949 Penny .....M M & Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Nawab..... .2041 Kaas .....T M and Co
Newby Hall.... 2839 Parker .....K N and Co
Orissa.....3525 Redfern ....M M and Co
Shah Jehan .....698 Nacoda..... .....Nacoda
Shwedagon .... 1948 Creagh ...I B P and C
Vellore ... .3 6 Kiddleton .....T M & Co
Vadala..... ...2164 Cook in .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAY 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Basano	2762	Boxhall	...Hull	...	J F and Co
B Ormiston	3147	Hamilton	...Dunkirk	...26-5	J F & Co
C R Devanha	4785	Hickey	....	....	P and O Co
D & E Konig	3170	Caltzen	.....	.....	A S & Co
F Clan Fraser	2.85	Fisher	den...	A	twerp etc
				15-5...	J F and Co
H Naderi	1163	Geddie	.....	.....	T M & Co
K Banca	3794	Potter	...15-5	...Kobe	... P & O Co
M Palmcotta	2207	Stock well	...	...	M M and Co
N Riverdale	2752	Mackind	.....	...	Marseilles T M and Co
O Rangoon Maru	7816	Kamoshita	17-5	...	N Y K
P Avristan	2448	Cold	.....	...	J F and Co
Q Yola	2246	Williams	...	Port Said	16-5 L Dreyfus & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Habsburg...2365 Selerich.... ...A L S N Co
2 Elysia ...3993 Coverley...Liverpool...18-5 W & A G & Co
3 Sicilia .....3186 Maganzini .....B. Line
4 Brankome Hall ...2742 Field ...K N & Co
5 Cheltonian...2761 Jones — Marseilles... W and G & Co
7 Clan Cunning... .....3108 Gourlay ..... J Finlay & Co
8 Wartenfels...2334 Reimer...Karachi...17-5 W & A G & Co
9 Arcadia.....3513 Barcham...Shanghai ... 21-5...P and O Co
10 & 11 City of York ..Wilson ... K N & Co
12 & 13 Persia....4154 Bradshaw ...P and O Co
14 Dumra..... ...762 Morrison ...M M & Co
15 Israr ..... 2979 Jacob...Antwerp ...17-5 K N Co
16 Sigram .....1284 Cnarheim.....Ralli Bros
H W P D
Mahanadi.....545 Ahmed .....Bo S N Co
Netravati.....699 Fakeera...Karachi 14-5... Bo S N Co
M W D D
Hoseinee .....598 Fanning ..17-5...T M and Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Cloutsham ...	Weddess ...	Calcutta, May 2
14	Orissa	Redfern ...	Calcutta, Apl 24
	Colaba	Robertson ...	Mt'bro h, Apl 14
	Lawoe	Coates	Mt'ting, Apl 10
	Lhasa	Penny	Karachi, May 12

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination
14	Magdala	Galloway...	Dunkirk

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Dumra, Morrison, for Basrah etc
" Bankura, Whytehead, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Nera, for Noumea etc.
" Colaba, for Antwerp etc.
" Den of Kelly, for Liverpool etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer "Poona", arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 12th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Prasident, left Mombasa for Bombay to-day.

The Austrian Lloyd Steamer "Franz Ferdinand", left Trieste, on the 11th instant and is due here via Karachi about the 1st June.

The fifth International Congress for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic will be held in London from June 30 to July 4. On the opening day a welcome to the foreign delegates will be offered by the Lord Mayor of London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—40 bales hemp, C Peraj ; 45 bales wool, A Moolchan ; 145 bales wool E Dosa and Co ; 7 bales wool, B Valabdas ; 12 bales wool, Bombay Co; 41 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co; 20 bales wool, M Batia ; 25 bales wool, 75 bales goat hair, W and A Graham ; 110 bales cotton waste, C Trading Co ; 8 bales wool, E Latham and Co; 16 bales wool, E Shiwji ; 53 bales wool, A H Bundaly; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—55 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co; 600 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,000 cwts gingilly seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Branksome Hall s—100 cwts cashewnuts, M Jafferbhoy.

Riverdale s—2,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus.

Cheltonian s—58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—5 bales cotton, W Pavri and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkar Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—405 cwts nux vomica, R Jiwandas and Co; 8 bales cow hides, M J Joomaboy and Co; 3 bales woollen carpets, H Bakerbhoy and Co ; 4 cases cotton curtains, B J Bhamgara; 6 cwts ivory, H Rauji ; 3 1-4 cwts ivory, 10 cwts M O P shells, R Mahomed and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Newby Hall s—1,500 tons manganese ore, T Morrison and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ormistan s—7,726 cwts castorseed, 4,000cwts cottonseed, C Bhimji; 8,031 cwt cottonseed, M Valabdas; 12,000 cottonseed, A Khimji ; 2,000 cwts cott nseed, D Nanji and Co; 2,002 cwts myrabolams, P P Mathuradas and Co ; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ormistan s—1,000 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co ; 1,000 tons Shivrajpur Syndicate.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Kaloma s—14,000 cwts bonemeal, C Mody and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Crossby s—645 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 980 bales cotton, 400 cwts poppyseed, 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros ; 510 bales cotton, W I and C Corporation; 306 cwts gum Arabic, S Khetsey and Co; 660 gum Arabic 1,195 cwts myrabollams. S Cooverji and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Wartenfels s—1,200 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas.

FOR ANTWERP.

Caithness s.—4,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts barley, 4,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, H Maganlal; 4,000 cwts gingilly seed, 400 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co

Istrar s.—55 bales cotton, 70 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s.—1,220 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORT SAID (For Orders).

Yola s.—6,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HONKONG.

Arcadia s.—304 cwts gum olibanum, K Fazulbhoy; 2 cwts curry powder, 10 cwts chutney, H P Shethna and Co.

Rangoon Maru s.—9 cwts ivory gabla, M M Essabhoy; 600 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s —500 bales cotton twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 600 bales cotton twist, M M Essabhoy; 300 bales cotton twist E D Sassoon and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 14.

Steamer—Clan Cunning from Manchester, Agent J Finlay and Co ; 10 bales, 26 coils rope, 11 casks tile, 10 cases fish, 10 bags gum, 175 crates, 199 cases bottles, 53 cases nails, 4 crates bricks, 12 cases lock, 20 cases, 345 hogsheads ale, 40 cases beer, 35 cases spirit, 341 cases 8 hogshead whisky, 3 casks 20 tubes whisky, 59 barrels lubricating oil, 5 barrels oil, 150 kegs 20 drums lubricating grease, 932 kegs paint, 25 casks lead red, 399 barrels 206 cases pitch and tar, 132 cases confectionery, 20 cases biscuit, 246 bales 37 cases 17 trusses paper, 950 bales 26 barrels 188 cases 36 kegs soap, 9 cases toilet soap, 3,756 cases 2,193 bales 468 bales 288 cases cotton yarn, 7 cases cotton, 153 cases 15 bales cotton dyed, 3 cases cotton and silk, 12 cases cotton and woollens, 2 cases silk yarn, 2 cases 8 bales woolens, 4 cases umbrellas.

Steamer—Cloutsham from Calcutta, Agents W and A Graham and Co ; 1901 tons coal.

Steamer—Lawoe from Mauritions, Agents Danamia Khandwani; 12 casks skins.

Steamer—Colaba from London, Agent Midi and Co ; 3 cases cordage 2 bales twine, 6442 cask cement, 1 case Nitricacid, 1 cask bottles, 2 cases alum, 10 casks ghee, 2 casks gum, 126 cases candles, 1 case, & 1-2 casks brandy, 10 cases spirits, 285 cases gin, 3 hogshead, 84 cases 1 cask wine, 9 cases whisky, 25 cases port 2 casks ivory, 300 1-2 tons coal. 5 drums nut oil, 355 drums paint oil, 100 drums oil, 2 cases olive oil, 1 drum castor oil, 10 pkgs lubricating oil, 125 drums linseed oil, 5 cases lampware, 70 pigs lead, 34 cases condemned milk, 65 cases, 35 barrels, pitch and tar, 388 kegs, 144 drums, 75 cases 3 casks paint, 476 cases, 34 ptgs, 30 bags oilman store, 448 cases provisions, 3 cases cocoa, 21 cases coffee, 324 cases biscuits, 829 drums, 50 cases turpentine, 145 bales, 17 cases paper, 50 cases sugar, 80 boxes 62 cases, 4 casks soap, 21 cases confectionery, 16 cases toilet soap, 8 bundles wood, 1 case umbrell s, 1 case cotton goods, 4 cases,5 bales cotton and woollen, 26 bales canvas, 1 case woollens, 1 case silk.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL, R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 15th May, 1913.

310. Parade.—The Machine Gun Class of "F" Coy. will parade at Head-quarters at 7 a.m. to-day, Thursday, the 15th instant.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, CAPT.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "MANTUA" MAY 15.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Mantua" with the English mails of the 2nd inst., is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Bennett, Mr. R. G. L.
Bonny, Mr. B.A. and Mrs.
Gurnez, Mr. R.
Gorst, Mr. R.
Henderson, Mr. W.
Holt, Mr. E.
Huddleston, Mr. C.
Kelly, Mr. P. A. and inft.
Koan. Mr. G.
Thomson, Mr. W. S.
Waring, Capt. E. H.
Welsh, Miss
Westland. Miss E.
Whitehead, Capt. E. C.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Ahmed, Mr. S. A.
Apcar, Mr. S. A. and Mrs.
Bird, Mr. F. A. and Mrs.
Blathwaite, Mr. C.H.
Butler, Lt.-Col. H. H. and Mrs.
Geddis, Mr. A.
Hoyland, Major A.K.
Leake, Mr. A. M.
Longhurst, Mr. H. S.
Marley, Mr. F. T.
Nath, Mr. A.
Pritchard, Lt.-Col. H. E.
Ray, Mr. H.
Richardson, Mr. G.
Renwick, Mr. T.
Scott-Smith, Mr. and Mrs.
Stephen, I. M. S. Major B. B.
Steward, Mr.
Stones, Mrs. F.
Swidell, Mr. A.
Taggart Mr. W. S.
Tehl Singh, Mrs. and child.
Williams, Capt. T, S. B.
Williamson, Mr. G.W.
Wolner, Mr. W.
Woodroffe, Hon. Mr. and Justice.
de Carbret, Mr. St. George.

BOMBAY.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Geoghegan, Capt. O. A. Mrs.
McChursh, Capt. H.
Tucker, Hon. A.L.P.
Schlechtendall, Mr G. A.
Walter, Miss M.
West, Capt. A.

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Mrs Henderson's 2 infants nurse, child and governess.
Trenowelh, Mr. S. B.

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Royd, Mr. A. E.
Jameson, Mr. J.
Brown, Capt. J. B.
Lanyon, Capt. L. F.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.
	May					
Thurs ...	15	m	6	48	24	10
			7	6 a	26	6
Fri	16	m	8	11	25	10
			8	15 a	26	8
Sat	17	m	9	12	27	1
			9	6 a	26	11
Sun ...	18	m	10	6	28	2
			9	52 a	27	1
Mon	19	m	10	55	28	11
			1	38 a	27	1

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.
	May					
Thurs ...	15	m	0	58	18	11
			0	45 a	19	2
Fri	16	m	1	52	17	9
			2	2 a	19	1
Sat	17	m	2	38	16	6
			3	1 a	18	11
Sun	18	m	3	22	15	6
			3	54 a	18	10
Mon	19	m	4	4	14	9
			4	41 a	18	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

May	Sunrise	Sunset.
15 (Thurs)	6h. 5m.	7h. 5m
16 (Friday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 5m
17 (Saturday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 6m
18 (Sunday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 6m
19 (Monday)	6h 3m.	7h. 7m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First quarter, May 13th, 5h. 15·0m. p.m. ; Full Moon, 20th, 0h. 48·1m. p.m. ; Last quarter, 2 th, 5h. 33·7m. a.m. ; New Moon, June 5th, 1h. 27·0m. a.m.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd May 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week ...	234000	680000	4000	918000
Or per mile of Ry	248	719	4	971
For previous 4 weeks of half year..	818000	2028000	15000	2861000
Total for 5 weeks. ...	105200	2708000	19000	3779000
Comparison.				
Total for cor. period of previous year...	230447	501068	4905	789120
Per mile of Ry. do...	244	533	5	782
Total to cor. date do..	1065924	2359662	17680	3442266

Increase for the week .. Rs. 178,580
Do. to date ..... „ 336,734

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd May, 1913, on 1827·66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total Traffic for the week	243000	380000	7000	630000
Or per mile of Ry ...	133	208	4	345
For previous 4 weeks of half-year...	877000	1237000	26000	2138000
Total for 5 weeks ...	11200	1617000	33000	2818000
Comparison.				
Total for cor week of previous year.	238191	894076	7476	639748
Per mile of Ry do.	130	216	4	350
Total to cor. date do...	1095246	1901154	35296	2031696

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 9743
Do. to date ..... „ 2,12,890

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GRAHAM.—April 12, at North Berwick, N. B., the wife of the Hon'ble Mr. W. L Graham, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

BOWDER.—At Roorkee, on the 7th May, Hugh Waldemar, only son of Captain and Mrs. W. E. Bowder, Ordnance Department, aged 18 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Millowners' Association, Balloting for the Election of Deputy Chairman closes 10-30 to 4 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Alcazar Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Coronation Cinematograph "Harishchandra," Sandhurst-road.

Maxim : Never confide in one who has divulged your secret.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Mantua," with the outward mails of the 2nd instant, left Aden at 5 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer s. s. "Persia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel G. C. H. Barnard, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-5 p.m., to-day :—

March..... Old Comrades.....C. Teike
Overture ... Le Domino Noir .....Auber
Selection .....Gaiety Echoes .....Caryll and Monckton
Valse .....Phryne .....Zidena
Melodies from Veronique .....Messager
Sing (Cornet Solo) .....The Children's Home Cowen
Dance .....Hungarian .....Boirahs

RAILWAY FATALITY.—A railway fatality occurred at Sion yesterday, when a mill hand named Succaram Babaji, while crossing the G. I. P. Railway lines, was knocked down and killed by the up Poona express train.

A MARWARI ROBBED.—A Marwari shroff named Purnamchand Krishnaji reports that his house was broken into on the night of the 12th inst. and ornaments to the value of Rs. 1,474 were stolen from a box which had been forced open. The ornaments belonged to various customers who had mortgaged them to him.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST :—A Parsi jeweller residing at Grant Road, made a report to the police to the effect that a certain Ravsanker Bholanath Bhat has disappeared since the 13th instant, and that he has not accounted for Rs. 535, the value of ornaments sold to him. The matter is being enquired into by the police.

A TRAM ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening a tram accident occurred near Prarthana Mandir, when a Jewish boy named Silas Mayer Solomon (18), who was riding a baicycle, in trying to pass a running car was knocked down. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where his injuries were attended to.

NIZAM IN BOMBAY.—His Highness the Nizam arrived in Bombay yesterday morning at 4-45 p.m. No special arrangements had been made at the station, as the arrival was of a private nature. His Highness left the station at 8 a.m. for his residence in Malabar Hill and was accompanied by his personal staff and the begum and other ladies of the zenana.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Habsburg," will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination, at 1 p.m., on Friday the 16th May. Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, per s.s. "Konig" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m., on Saturday the 17th idem.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 13th May, to 6 a.m. on the 14th May :—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total.....	22	17
Total mortality for to-day from all causes	...	101
Small-Pox	3	3

THE WEATHER.

GENERAL FALL OF RAIN,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 14

Thunderstorms have given moderately heavy rain at many places in the western Himalayas, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, as well as Bengal and Burma, the chief amounts being Moulmein and Minbu, one inch ; Chittagong, two: Bogra, one and a half ; Jessore, Naya and Dumka, one; Darbhanga, Agra, Meerut, three-quarters and Simla one. The depression over the western desert has deepened, and is affecting the weather in the west of the United Provinces and the Punjab.

Forecast :—Showers in the western Himalays, United Provinces, North-east India and Burma.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 14th May, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south-east Punjab and clear over the rest of the the division. Humidity remains in excess in the clouded area. Temperature during the day is in defect at most places ; night temperature is much below the average at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general. Agra has had 0·78" and Jhansi 0·14". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture is much above the average in the area of rainfall. Temperature has fallen considerably and is now in large defect at Agra during the day and at Jhansi at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in lower Sind, east Rajputana, and clear in other districts. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal except for an excess during the day at Jacobabad.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is slightly below the average at Aurangabad and Poona. Night temperature is generally lower than usual.

General Remarks.—Dust or thunderstorms have given nearly general rain in the United Provinces, the noteworthy fall being 0·78" at Agra A few duststorms are recorded in Rajputana, Gujarat and north Central Provinces. Sea has become moderate at Colombo. The depression in Sind has grown deeper and moderate or heavy cloud has spread over the greater portion of the country to the north of latitude 24° N. Conditions are favourable for further thunderstorms in Gujarat.

Isolated dust or thunderstorms are likely in Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, and west Central India.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the last 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire 13 h	...	...	...	...
Jask ...	89·8	77·8	...	4·18
Muskat 13th	104·4	84·1	...	...
Multan	104·3	81·0	...	1·11
Rawalpindi	97·0	67·6	...	5·26
Lahore	99·4	75·2	...	3·41
Sirsa ...	100·6	71·5	...	2·00
Ambala	94·5	3·8	...	6·31
Delhi	98·0	70·8	0·03	2·40
Agra ...	95·0	72·0	0·78	3·26
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	?	70·5	0·14	2·26
Cawnpore	99·2	73·4	0·02	4·98
Allahabad	103·0	76·5	0·03	4·64
Jacobabad	111·1	84·8	...	0·44
Karachi	88·0	81·0	...	1·27
Ajmer	103·6	80·2	0·07	1·17
Jaipur	105·7	74·1	...	0·47
Kotah	107·6	81·1	...	0·28
Bhuj ...	96·0	79·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	88·3	80·7	...	0·40
Verawal	87·6	80·3	...	0·02
Rajkot	100 6	77·3	...	0·48
Bhavnagar Para.	103 5	78·8	...	0·41
Surat	90·4	80·6	...	3·58
Ahmedabad	106·6	80·2	...	0·34
Deesa	99·8	77·9	...	0·44
Neemuch	100·9	76·0	...	0·76
Indore	101	74·1	...	3·74
Jubbulpore	101·8	78·3	0·03	7·41
Saugor	101·8	75 1	...	?
Hoshangabad	101	7·4	...	3·44
Khandwa	103·7	81·1	...	4·30
Akola	104·2	81·5	...	1·15
Amraoti	104·3	71·8	...	0·32
Nagpur	106·6	84·8	...	1·21
Chanda	103·0	81·5	...	6·24
Raipur	105·7	82·6	...	3·80
BOMBAY	91·3	81·9	...	3·64
Ratnagiri	91·3	81·4	...	1·70
Mormugao	91·5	82·2	...	3·25
Satwar	91·2	81·5	...	3·24
Malegaon	100·9	74·6	...	5·07
Ahmednagar	101	69·5	...	1·18
Poona	95·0	71·8	...	3·41
Sholapur	103·3	72·6	...	1·01
Bijapur

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, May 13. BOMBAY, May 14.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	75 5-16	1- 6	
3 do. Rentes	85		unchgd
3 -2 do. Sterling Loan	90		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	64 1-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	8 3-16	3-16	
do. 2 months' hence ...	28 7-16	-4	
Bar Silver in New York	61	3-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·19 1-2		01
do. do. at Berlin.	20·45 1-2	1-2	
do do. New York	4·6 1-8	1-4	
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	3 3-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3 5-8	1-16	
do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3 8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	2 5-8	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans- ...	4 7-8		unchgd

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 80 days' sight (Bank buying rate) is 3 7-32d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Rise caused by India and China buying.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

	Firm.	Fair demand.
Spot	...	Steady.
Futures	...	Quiet but firm.
Manchester	...	Quiet but firm.
Total Sales	...	8,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	500 "
Imports	...	2,000 "
Mid-Americans	...	6·76+·08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...		10 00+·05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6 49 +05	6·46 +05	6·42 +04	6·32 +04

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·18 +04	6·11 +03	6 08 +03

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·07 +05	6·06 +04	6 08

New York 11 a.m., July 11·67, Oct. 11·38.
New York official Noon call July 11·59 Oct. 11·48.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 12 07, Oct. 11·21.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	13,000
" Receipts at " last year...	8 ,00
" Exports to Great Britain	4,000
" Exports to Continent ...	10,000
" Spot Cotton	12·10 unchgd.

Futures—Month of July 11·58—03
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·00—36
Advanced early on Southern buying of futures in the local market and declined later owing to reported slack spot demand.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 5-16+1-8
Futures month of July ...	Matilated.
Futures month of Oct. ...	Matilated.
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Steady.

NEILL BROTHERS REPORT.

London, May 13.

Our Circular is rather bullish Spinners. stock is d minishing. There is no change in crop prospects.

Liverpool, May 13.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Holiday feeling on market and scarcely anything doing.

Tone Dhotis.	Steady.	Prices firm.
Weft American " 54"	...	11 3-4
Weft Egyptian " 80"	...	13 5-8
Tone—Yarn—Market	..	Steady.
Weft Egyptian " 32"	...	12 3-8
Twist " 32" W T C...		10 1-4
Twist " 32" B	...	10 5-8
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch		13 8 1-2
Twist " 36" W T C ...		10 1-2
Twist " 36" B	...	10 7-8
Twist " 42"	...	12 3-8
Twist American " 60"	...	16 3-4
Twist Egyptian " 60"	...	17 1-2
Twist Egyptian " 80"	...	22
Grey shirtings 39 in by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading		7 9
" " 44 in. by 36 yds 14 by 13-8 lbs	...	8 5
White Naincooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 dance...		3 1
" Mull 28 in. by 14 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends ..		2 2 3-4
" Shirtings 32-36 in. by 42 yds Liepmans No 1500 ...		2 6 1-4
40s Banner Mill Twist	...	11 1-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn	...	11
F. G. F Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool	...	6 3-16
Buyers or Sellers	...	Sellers.
months	...	May-June. peace
Water Twist American 30s.		10 1-4
" " " 40s.		11 1-2
Mule " " 40s.		11
" " " 50s.		12 7-8
" " " 6 s.		15
" " Egyptian 40s.		16 1-2
" " " 50s.		17
" " " 60s.		18

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	...	Nominal.
Do. Months—	...	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	...	.....
Wheat White Karachi	...	3 1-2+1-8
Do. Months	...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.		
Wheat Red Karachi	...	3 3-8+3-8
Do. Month—	...	May-June.
		London—Sellers.

Tone—Firm.
Wheat Afloat for U. K. ...3,20,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe	...	Unchanged.
Do. Months—	...	.....
Barletta Russo —63 1-2lb	...	Unchanged.
Do. Months	...	.....
Do. Buyers &c	...	.....

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	...	Unchanged.
Do. Months	...	.....
Buyers &c.	...	.....

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship	...	50 unchgd.
Do. Months—	...	April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.		
Yellow Guzerat. per 416 lbs. 85 p. c ex-ship	...	52 unchgd.
Do. Months—		April-May
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.		
Brown Cawnpore		4 unchgd.
Do. Months—		May-June.
Do. Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Sellers.		
Tone—Quiet but steady.		

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ...		45 3-4—3-4
Do. Months—	...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Buyers,		
Tone—Firm.		
Linseed Calcutta	44 4 1-2+4 1-2d.	
Do. Months—	... April-June.	
	London—Buyers.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...	42 1-2+1-2	
Do. Months—	... May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.		

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed	£ 6-13-6 6-0-6
May-June—Hull—Sellers.—Steady.	

MISCELLANEOUS

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee ... 11 5-8+1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 9 1-2+1-2 d.
May-June—Value.—Quiet.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£ 83
Yellow Metal	d. 7 1-8
Standard Copper G M B	£39 3-9

FREIGHTS—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s.—Value.

ARRIVALS—
"Dilo" "Kt. Errant."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar
C & F India (Double bags).. 13 4 1-2
Do. Months of Shipment. May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull. Very little business.
German Crystals Sugar
C & F India ... 12 6 3-4
Do Months of Shipments—May—Sellers.
Tone—Slow of sale.
German Beet-root 50 p.c ... 9 5
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers.
9 9 1-4—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady. Only limited business.

E A R & Similar Crystals C & F
India ... 13 9 3-4
Months of Shipments ...May-Sept.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Prices unchanged.
Mauritius Crystals C & F
Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal.
Month of Shipments ... May—Value.
Tone—Quiet. Nothing doing.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 by 18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 11 1 1-2—June—value.
Do. 10 9—July-Dec.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11 3 June—value.
Do. 10 10 1-2—July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 12 1 1-2—June—Value.
Do. 11 9—July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay & Karachi—
Do. 12 3—June—Value.
Do. 11 10 1-2—July-Dec. Value.
Tone—Steady. Very quiet. Prices rather easier.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [May 14TH 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
1 Parcel Silver	Rs. 95	London	Comptoir National

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 12th May, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway....	69	80,352
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	46	55,512

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—
Bank of Ben. rate since 17th April 1913 6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 3rd April 1913 7 "
Bank of Mad. " " 31st Dec. 1912 8 "

EXCHANGE—
We have no change to report in this market, which remains steady at previous rates. There has been a moderate enquiry for Bank remittance, and some bills have been placed at current rates. Far Eastern rates are steadier,

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. June.
Do. do France	... 171 1-4
Do. do Marks	... 139 1-4
Hongkong 30 days' sight	... 143 3-4
Shanghai "	... 204 1-2
Japan "	... 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened steady at 96 3-16 for Cash and 96 1-4 for the settlement. A moderate business was done during the day and rates advanced 1-16. At the close the market is steady as under.

We quote.—

Cash	Rs. 93	4 0
Settlement	" 95	5 0

BULLION.—
Yesterday bar silver in London was 3-16 up for ready and 1-4 up for forward, the rates being 28 3-16 and 28 7-16 respectively. The advance was due to India and China buying. New York was 3-8 higher at 61. The local market opened at 71 9-16 ex duty for the first settlement and closes rather easier as under A moderate business is reported. Bar gold is steady.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24 1 0
Australian Gold	"	24 0 6
Sovereigns Gold	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	"	71 5 0
1st Settlement	"	71 7 0
2nd Settlement	"	71 10 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	"	80 11 0
1st Settlement March	"	80 13 0
2nd Settlement	"	81 0 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The American markets closed rather easier and show a decline of 4 to 6 points in future. Spot New Orleans was 1-8 up. Dry weather continues in the Atlantic States. The local market opened Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower all round, but rates quoted for many descriptions are still nominal. Fine Broach May was steady at Rs. 292, and business was done at this rate to a moderate extent. Otherwise there was little enquiry for contracts. The market closes quiet but steady as under,

Ready cotton is steady and good prices are being paid for high class lots. The demand is moderate and sellers are meeting the enquiry, but do not press sales.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	292 May
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat	"	286 "
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	283 "
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	"	279 "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	275 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	"	269 "
Fine M. G. Khandesh		257 "
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	245-6 "
Sawginned Dharwar	"	292 Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns...	"	282 "

LIVERPOOL OPENING.—

Opening Tone	...	Quiet. Steady.
Estimated Sales	...	7,000
Total Imports	...	31,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·45 —04	6·42 —04	6·38 —04

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·18 —04	6·14 —04	6 07 —04

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6 01 —01	6 03 —04	6 02 —04

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is steady.

Ready	... Rs. 7	8 0 B.T.
May	... " 8	3 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market quiet but steady. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 8	7 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore May	" 8	8 0 B.T.
Yellow Guzrat Apl.-May	" 8	7 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet.

Black Kutal	" 48	8 0
Yellow Hinganghat	" 62	8 0
Yellow Secunderabad	" 60	0 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 11 12 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 35 8 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold	... Rs.	48 8 0
Small	... "	46 0 0

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
June—September ... Rs. 8 2 0 B.T.

WHEAT :—
Tone—Steady.

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5 6 0 B.T.
White Delhi May	"	5 10 6 B.T.
White Delhi ready	"	5 6 6 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,710
Bank of India	...	66 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	87
Indian Specie	...	66 1-2

MILLS.

David	...	495
Kohinoor	...	755
Manockji Petit	...	3,170
New Great Eastern	...	250
Standard	...	1,285
Sun Mill	...	126 1-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord		195
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre		174
Bombay S N Ordy	..	250
Colaba Land and Mill...		1,455
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate		120 1-2
Treacher and Co	...	472 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	595

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	14,903 bales.
Wheat	...	73,525 cwts.
Linseed	...	33,332 "
Rapeseed	...	4,168 "
Gingellyseed	...	1,579 "
Poppyseed	...	2,654 "
Groundnuts	...	1,158 "
Castorseed	...	24,312 "
Rice	...	2,902 "
Myrabollams.	...	1,217 "
Cottonseed	...	13,667 "
Mowrasced	...	nil
Gram	...	2,793 "
Joowar	...	1,394 "
Maize	...	nil
Barley	...	1,630 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, May 13.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.		13,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain	...	4 000 do
Exports to Continent	...	10 000 do
Spot Cotton at New York	...	12·10
Future Cotton at New York July	...	11·53—5
Future Cotton at New York October	...	11·00—5
Tone Market at closing Spot..		.....
Tone Market at closing Futures	...	.....

General Tone Market opened :—
Steady and advanced early on bullish private crop reports, declined later on reported slack spot demand.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...		12 5-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July	...	12·01—5
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ...	...	11·15—5
Future closing tone —		Quiet.

LIVERPOOL, May 10.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot—	...Steady and closed steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures	... Steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.	... do
Total Day's Sales	... 8,000 bales.
Sales on spec. and export	... 500 "
Sales of Surats	... .
Total Day's Imports	... 1,300
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	... 10·00
Mid-American at Liverpool	... 6·76+8

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands GOO Liverpool.

May-June	...	6·49+ 5
June-July	...	6·46+ 6
July-Aug.	...	6·42+ 4
Aug.-Sept.	...	6·32+ 4
Sept.-Oct.	...	6·18+ 5
Oct.-Nov.	...	6·11+ 6
Nov.-Dec.	...	6·08+ 7
Dec.-Jan.	...	6·07+ 7
Jan.-Feb.	...	6·06+ 5

Manchester piece goods market—Steady owing to the firmness in cotton.

LONDON, May 13.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...	May-June—Ldn.	Sellers. 44 3 "
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs)	...May-June—Dunkirk ...	46 3 "
Do. La Plata	...May-June—Dunkirk ...	42 "
Do. Tone of Market at close.		Steady
Do. Tendency of the Market—		... ..
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...	May—	£34-15-0
do	July-Aug.—	£31-10-0
Do. Tone of Market at close.		Steady.
Do. total afloat for U. K.		.....
Do. River Plate exports		.....
Poppyseed Canal	...May-June —Dunkirk... 66	"
Do. Tone of Market at close.		Steady.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal		.....
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship May-June—Dunkirk ...		50 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship May-June—Dunkirk ...		52 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold		.....
Do. Jamba Red—		.....
Do. Tone of Market at close.		Steady.
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels. May-June—Hull ...		£3-14-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at close..		Steady.
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. Mar.-Apr.—London.		.....
Wheat, Choice white Karachi May-June—London...		38 4 1-2
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) May-June—London...		38
Do. Club No. 2,,May-June—London ...		38 4 1-2
Do. Choice white Delhi May-June—London—		Nominal.
Do. Tone of Market at Close		.....
Do. South Australian	...	.....
Do. Rozario Santa Fe, 62 lbs.		.....
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close	...	.....
Do. Red Graded American per central...	...	7 7 1-4 July
Do. Afloat to U. K.	...	.....
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports	...	.....

SUGAR.

LONDON, May 13.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers.
F.O.B. Hamburg ...May 9 5 1-4 "
German Beet-root, 88 per cent. F. O. B. Hburg. Aug. 9 8 1-4 "
" Closing Tone of Market. Quiet.
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) May-June... 13 "
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) June-July— .....
German Closing Tone Market— Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F Calcutta May-June 12 6 3-4 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta ... .
Do. Closing Tone of Market, Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals ...May 12 3 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady.
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June 13 7 1-2 "
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— June-July... .....
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady.
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... .

LONDON, May 13.

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value.
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June...	11 2 1-4
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F Calcutta ...	.....
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec.	10 9 3-4
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi June...	11 3 3-4
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, ...	.....
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	10 11 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta June...	12 2 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....	11 9 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi June ..	12 3 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June ..	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July-Dec. ..	11 11 1-4
Closing Tone of Market / Special Feature ...	Quiet and unchanged

LONDON, May 13.

METALS.

		£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B	...	70	0	0
" Best English Selected.		75	15	0
" Braziers	...	83	0	0
" Tone of Market	...	Firm.		
Hard Spelter	...	21	15	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	£233	0	0
Yellow Metal	...		7	1-8
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool	...	11	10	0
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta	...	6	7	6
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta	...	6	15	0
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta	...	7	17	6
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp	...	6	15	0
German Steel Plates F O B Antwerp	...	6	5	0
Belgium Iron Bar No 2	...	5	13	0
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool	...	0	14	3
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland	...	3	8	3
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	...	3	8	0
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	...	4	1	6
Lead Pig English	...	19	2	6
Tone of Steel Market	...	.....		
Silver, Spot	...	28 3-16		
" 2 months hence	...	28 7-16		
Tone of Market—		...Buyers unwilling to operate except at lower rates.		

LONDON, May 13.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ...	... 28 3-16
Silver 2 Months...	... 28 7-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—	Steady.
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market	... Buyers unwilling to operate except at lower rates.
Rentes 3 p. c. ...	... £ 85
Consols 2 1-2 p. c.	... £ 75 5-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c.	... £ 90
Sterling loan ...	... £ 90
Govt. Securities 3 p. c.	... £ 76 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c.	... £ 64 1-8
Bar Gold per oz.	... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market ...	... Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market ...	... Steady.
Bank of England Rate of Discount ...	... 4 1 2 p. c.
Exchange on India 80 Days Sight ...	... 1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs.	... 25·21
Berlin cheques on London Mks ...	... 20·47
New york (Demand Bills)	... 4·86 1-2
Interest day to day loans	2 3-4
Do. 7 days Market loans ...	3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	3 9-16
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ...	3 9-16
Fine Trade Bills 4 months	4 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 3-8

LIVERPOOL, May. 14.
OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 8,000 bales.
Tone of Market	... Quiet.

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
May-June...	6·49	6·43
June-July...	6·46	6·43
July-Aug...	6·42	6·39
Aug.-Sept...	6·32	6·29
Sept.-Oct...	6·18	6·15
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·11	6·08
Nov.-Dec....	6 08	6·05
Dec.-Jan. ..	6·07	6 04
Jan.-Feb. ...	6 03	6·03

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, May 12.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittance to the Home Treasury :—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1913-14 ...	£21,650,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1913, to 10th May 1913, by Council Bills*	£31,97,515
Balance to be remitted from 11th May 1913 to 31st March 1914	£18,452,485

PUNJAB WHEAT FORECAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 14.

The final forecast of the wheat crop of the Punjab gives the average as 8,211,000 acres with a probable outturn of 2,609,000 tons. The oilseed final forecast gives 937,000 acres with an estimated outturn of 149,000 tons. These figures show a decrease in wheat of from twenty-five to thirty per cent. from last year, which defect will absorb a large portion of the exportable surplus and would lead to a considerable hardening of prices in in the bazaar. It will be welcome news to the American and Liverpool bulls.

As to the oilseeds, the figure shows about a normal outturn and should have very, little effect on the market.

CALCUTTA MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 14.

The market for coal shares ruled very firm, with fairly large business passing and prices well maintained. There was no change in the jute market and no business at all reported. Better tone in the gunny market, which appeared to exist at the close yesterday in the shape of more enquiry, was not very evident to-day; and the buyers are not interesting themselves to any great extent either in hessians or heavy goods.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 "	1710
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	68
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	17·0
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	14 0
Bank of Rangoon ...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	6½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6¼	12½
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30¼
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£30
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	86½
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d1.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Ickok Ashdown and Co	100	100	6 p. c.	140
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 "	12½
Bamankua	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath ..	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p. c.	97
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	50
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	640
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld..O.	£10	£10	Nil	
Do. do P	£10	£10	6 p. c.	19½
Bombay Ice Mfg	100	100	4 p. c.	175
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	19
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p. c.	930
Bombay S. N. Co.O.	250	250	7-8	...
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	255
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	8½	282½
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	30½
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	30 p. c.	120
John Roberts and Co.....	100	100	5 p. c.	300
Josts Fans Supply Co	100	50	10 p.c.	205
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ "	50
Karachi Landing .	200	75	12	171
Marcks and Co ..	100	100	8	115
Maralaad Price and Co .... O.	100	100	4 p c.	101
Do. do P	100	100	7 p. c.	...
Napier Hotel Co...	100	100	...	72
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	200	50	20 p. c.	...
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	340
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10 p.c.	6
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr. 42	37
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	835
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	20½
Soundy and Co ... O.	100	100	...	71
Tata I. St. Co. D. Ld P.	75	85	...	20
Thacker and Co ...	80	80	...	100½
Tephone Co	150	150	...	221
Treacher and Co...	50	50	30 p. c.	175
	25	25	yr. 1-2	2·2
	500	500	yr. 30	61½ 477½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	6701
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 "	137
Sinda Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Kha...	100	100	6 "	136
Jhudo Feeder) ...				
Do. Mirpur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	5957
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ "	
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ "	184
Central Provinces.	25		4	11
Guzrat Railway ...	100		4 "	397

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REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
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Proprietors
OSBORNE BAUER & CHEESEMAN, LONDON.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING
from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured

EN PASSANT.

A few weeks ago attention was briefly drawn in these notes to the insanitary state of certain rural cottages in Devonshire. The better housing of agriculturists is an old theme, and the question has recently formed the subject of a somewhat protracted discussion in the House, but as opinion regarding the pros and cons seemed to be fairly equally distributed between parties, there is the maximum of vacillation with the minimum of chance that any definite issue will result. The bill was brought in by Mr. Fletcher, the Unionist member for Hampstead, who also introduced the second reading which gave rise to the debate under notice. Its chief aim is to secure the erection of three bedroomed cottages in a minimum of an eight of an acre of land, to be either built by owners of land, or by local Authorities, the money in both cases to be advanced by the State and to be redeemable in 68½ years. Provision is made for the option of purchase by the tenant, though his actual rental would not be more than 2-6 weekly. Messrs. Outhwaite and Jowett, two well-known Labour members, were at variance, the former declaring the bill a mean one wherein there was a somewhat specious undercurrent of advantage to the landholder in the long run by placing them in a privileged position. The Bill, he said, was brought in the guise of benevolence to the labourer when it was really benevolence to the landlord. Of landowners in England and Wales, there were 525 titled possessors of 15 million acres. Was it intended to give to these doles out of the Treasury? The landowner was also invested, by another opponent, with the mere responsibility of a loan of his land at the sacrifice of about a penny a week (on an estimate of 35 shillings an acre), but retaining up his sleeve the probability of getting back the land plus a house and tenant's improvements after the period (68½ years). Mr. Jowett saw in the Bill favourable possibilities. The objectionable element could be whittled down in Committee. Seeing that Ireland under the Act of 1906 had become possessed of 42,000 state aided cottages he though the turn of England had come for similar treatment. He deprecated the idea of numerous liberal members that schemes of this nature should primarily evolve from land taxation, and averred that so far from the tendency to reduce wages, the improvement of dwellings had set up conditions that made the working man less disposed than ever to accept anything in kind in lieu of monetary consideration. Mr. John Burns was the most vigorous opponent and hinted in his speech that as his colleagues were also not in accord the financial subsidy necessary would not be forthcoming. He considered with others that the real solution of improvement in rural dwellings was a general increased wage whereby encouragement might be given to voluntary effort in this direction, under Local Government Boards, or otherwise. In this connection he pointed out that private enterprise was so far responsible for 97 per cent. of work already done; as also that since subsidised building had been done in Ireland, there had been a total cessation of such enterprise. The concluding shaft was hurled by the Unionist member for Wycombe, who described honest "Johns" speech as a lamentable misinterpretation of the purport of the Bill. And then was moved the closure 91 for and 92 against, a fiasco in itself as a closure is not a closure unless supported by the level century or over.

It might seem to the onlooker that questions relating to the amelioration of the agriculturist never make a great deal of headway, though perhaps the first of the unions had its origin in connection with agriculture, when Joseph Arch accepted what he considered his mission and strove to improve the status of the labourer of sixty years ago. As a calling however this branch of labour holds out little better prospects now than then. Whether a bolder type of agitation, such as is rampant with questions relating to skilled workers in the manufacturing world, would have been more effective it is hard to determine. It would in all probability, have been futile if the general conditions of the soil is too unproductive (as the member for Tewkesbury averred in the debate above alluded to) to admit of any material rise in wages. In this connection the motion standing in the name of Mr. Will Crooks, urging that a minimum wage of thirty shillings weekly to every type of labour, including workers in rural districts will probably provide an early subject for discussion, but with even less chance of general support than awaited the bill for housing.

There are many who talk glibly of a "living wage" who would be unable to suggest with any consistency what might be comprehended as a quid pro quo in the way of work. Unions have failed to solve this problem but differentiation naturally comes about where profit sharing or piece work transactions obtain, and employers hold the remedy to 'wastrelism' by resource to methods that have as a basis of wages the payment for value received. A reflection of this nature would seem to be chiefly applicable to industries working with constancy from one year's end to another. It could scarcely include agriculture which is suspended for several months in the year, a position involving a drain on resources that brings the average profit down to its minimum, or, when seasons are unpropitious, piling up liabilities that may compromise results for an indefinite period. The average wages of the labourer in rural districts is about 13 shillings a week. Out of this in some instances he expends anything from 1-6 to 2-6 weekly for rent. On the balance with just any additional help that might come from his wife for casual employment as a charwoman, or seamstress, or from his elder children doing odd jobs, he has to support his family. These conditions have not materially changed for the best part of a century, though it is possible that free trade has in some respects helped to keep down the cost of some of the minor necessaries of life, while free education has been a relief in another direction. But at the best such a wage would appear perilously near the border line of acute privation, and it is no wonder that the younger generation packs up his knapsack to seek his fortune in big cities, or abroad, thus denuding the country (according to a theory still trotted out with all the habiliments of conviction) of the pick of her young men who might under some consistent re-modelling of the land laws be producing from the resources of the United Kingdom now lying fallow the chief necessities of the nations existence, which can only be now secured, as the belief goes, by ironclad patrols of the seas and the increasing immensity of demands from the Exchequer to make possible the security.

The idea of Mr. Will Crooks, which in turn finds a faint echo, but of a more or less doubtful tendency in his labour colleague Mr. Outhwaite, to fix a minimum wage of 30 shillings weekly means as we see more than a doubling of the resources of the agriculturalist, but as far as the ordinary employer, who may be merely a struggling lessee rather than an opulent landowner, is one of the most unreasonable flights of absurdity ever indulged in by responsible Parliamentarians. Any radical change in the present basis of the land laws as regards compulsory development must provide a corresponding impetus to encouragement of agriculture by placing beyond all doubt that competition with foreign importations will be possible. On this point a few of our Politicians have fixed and unalterable views—an advocacy of a policy which, to the million, and, possibly, to themselves has a discouraging sound, but sifted to the bottom is the bark of the toothless dog. Hence the cry of "food taxes" has suggested to the minds of some would-be Tariff reformers an insurmountable object but remains the veritable rallying cry of that section represented among others by Chamberlain, father and son, Lowe, Chaplin, and that old Trojan Jesse Collings, who, in a recent speech to the Birmingham Liberal Unionist Association, quoted Gladstone's opinion of 1887 that "taxes on foreign manufactures that did not include corn and provisions were an idle dream if not a veritable injustice," an idea that it might appear, had influenced a recent resolution in the Commons, denouncing the idea that imported goods should be taxed, unless food was taxed and which must assuredly become an axiom that no wobbling can effectually displace.

It might be that these spurts of attempted legislation in the interests of the working classes, which find at the best a half-hearted response from sections pledged to reform, must give way before long to some great uprooting policy many degrees removed from the ultra-socialistic schemes of Mr. Lloyed George which the bulk of sober-minded Britons have little use for. There are few signs that the increasing additions to Revenue, the huge surplus which year by year suggest continuous prosperity to the commerce and trade of the country are being met by a corresponding decrease in the poverty of the lower classes, or the guarantee of work at a just wage for the thousands of unemployed. Legislation for the better housing of the agriculturist, or for the increase of wages would be superfluities where the issues of labour pointed to a profitable return of the produce of the land and thus demanded as a right a share in results that would ensure them these attributes as a natural outcome of their labour rather than as a bounty through the vagaries of a Parliamentary party system.

LE TATILLON.

THE POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Rosky Gazal of Messrs. Gazal Bros., Hornby Road, charged Mr. M. B. Edulkaka with criminal breach of trust in respect of ninety-seven cases of whisky valued about Rs 2,000.

Mr. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the accused.

The complainant examined, stated that his firm was doing business as general export and import merchants. The accused was introduced to the complainant by Frederic Cremer of Messrs. Frederic Cremer and Co. In the beginning of 1912 Cremer told the complainant that he was going to close his business, and that the accused intended purchasing his concern. On the 13th June, 1912, the complainant gave the accused on different occasions, altogether ninety-seven cases of S. D. C. whisky, to be sold on commission. The whisky was to be sold at Rs. 21 per case.

The accused was doing business under the name of Frederic Cremer and Co. for a short time. Afterwards the complainant received intimation to the effect that the accused had transferred the place of his business to Elphinstone Circle, and that he was doing business there under the name of the "Eastern Trading Co." The complainant stated that he did not know of a firm under that name in Elphinstone Circle, nor was he aware of the whereabouts of the accused. On enquiry, however, he ascertained that some of the cases had been sold to Messrs. Baria and Company and the rest to some wine merchants and other private individuals at prices below their value. Afterwards Mr. Gazal learned that the accused was in the Petit Sanitarium and wrote to him there. He got a reply stating that the whisky had not been sold but that the accused would pay the value from his own pocket. No account was rendered to the complainant, however, and the sale proceeds were witheld from him.

The further hearing has been adjourned to the 22nd May.

PICK-POCKETING.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kaikobad Modi of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, charged a boy named Krishna Nana (15), with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 30, belonging to one Manisanker Bhaisanker.

On Tuesday at about 6 p.m. the complainant was getting into a train at Church Gate Station, when on looking back he noticed his purse in the hands of the accused, who was immediately caught and handed over to the police.

The accused said that he saw the purse dropping on the floor, and picking it up was going to return it to the complainant, when he was suspected of being a thief and arrested by the police.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to receive five stripes.

THEFT OF A MOTOR-CAR.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged one Ahmed Ibrahim, a quondam motor-driver, with the theft of motor-car No. 1949, of the value of Rs. 5,500, belonging to Hyder Elias, an Arab pearl merchant, residing at Cooper Street, Bhendi Bazaar.

On the evening of the 9th instant the car was left in the garage, in Cooper Street, and about 9 p.m. the same night the motor had disappeared from the place.

About 10 p. m. the accused was seen driving the car on the streets. He ran over a Mahomedan woman, after which he left the car on the road and fled. The sepoy on duty arrested the accused, when it was ascertained that the car was a stolen one. The woman was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital where she has been detained for treatment.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

At the last meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, Professor Perrier read a paper by MM. A. Pinard and A. Magnan on some aspects of the birth-rate in France. From statistics covering the twenty years 1891 to 1910, and including 42,183 births, it was found that the proportion of males to females was 102 to 100. But if stillborn children are included, the proportion was 123 boys to 100 girls.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ABKARI POLICY IN THE BARODA STATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read Mr. Raoji Patel's answer to my previous letter, published on the above subject in your columns. Mr. Patel's arguments for retaining the "guarantee system" are not valid and conclusive. For every gallon of country liquor sold by a shop-keeper, the Baroda State gets a duty of about Rs. 3, so the more the number of gallons sold by a shopkeeper the more the duty he has to pay to the State. But why should he be bound down to sell a particular quantity of liquor, and not less; the penalty of not selling the required quantity of liquor being fixed at Rs. 3 per gallon?

Thanks to the influence of the *Bombay Gazette*, my previous letter, which you were good enough to publish in your columns, has been republished in other journals which have also condemned the "guarantee system" of the Baroda State. I glean from these newspapers that this same immoral system was introduced into the State by another officer three years ago. It worked so badly then that the Soobas of the district were forced to submit papers to the Huzur to give large concessions to many shopkeepers, which was readily granted. That this same system should have been revived at present after this lesson, seems very strange. I am informed that almost all the Soobas of the district are against this "guarantee system," which is considered to be immoral, pernicious and exacting.

With regard to the fixing of the licence-fees in the Baroda State, Mr. Patel admits that the British system is more liberal than the Baroda one. That was my own contention, and I don't see why the Baroda officers should be more exacting than the British officers. If by "legitimate" revenue the Baroda State wants to take a larger slice of the profits from the shopkeepers then what is obtaining in the British territory, well, of course, it is their look-out. I only wish that the Baroda State officers will look upon their shopkeepers with as much good will and generosity as the British officers do upon their more fortunate British shopkeepers.

Mr. Patel cites the case of the city of Baroda, where many liquor shops have been closed, and where comparatively shops are fewer than in Bombay. But the public must know that the "guaranttee system" is also enforced in the Baroda city, and if the contractor sells a lesser quantity of liquor than that agreed upon, he has to pay a penalty of about Rs. 3 per gallon for the quantity left unsold by him. So the State officers decrease the number of shops on the one hand, and compel the contractor to sell so much of country liquor and nothing less, on the other, which results in the contractor forcing sales upon the drinking population.

Comparatively speaking, whatever the Baroda officers may say, the British Abkari system is more considerate and generous towards its shopkeepers than the Baroda system, and that is what I have proved to the satisfaction of your readers.—Yours, etc.,

JUNIUS.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I write to suggest that more publicity is desirable with reference to the conditions under which a resident of this city is entitled to vote at municipal elections. I have only just discovered, after paying taxes on either a horse or motor-vehicle for nearly five years, that I am thereby qualified to be enrolled on the municipal election roll. I was until quite recently under the impression that only owners of house property possessed the right to vote; and there are many I know, who are as ignorant on this matter as I was myself. It is not at all uncommon to hear the tenant of a flat, for instance, protest against the system whereby he, although paying quite a respectable rent, etc., has no say whatever in municipal affairs; whereas, if he but knew it, he might have exercised his vote years ago by reason of payment of wheel tax on his gharry or motor-car.—Yours, etc.,

T. VENN.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Jable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th May.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Kozana, Vodena, Servia, Elassona re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Kossouka, Krativa, Kitcheko, Vizes (Keorprulu), Bauchitron, Botolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-3-12).

Montenegrin Telegraph Office opened at Scutari (28-4-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohuila, Chihuahua, Morelos, Sinols, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Madeira (2-5-13).

Communication between Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora interrupted (3-5-13.)

SPORTING NEWS.

MATHERAN.

AMATEUR LAWN TENNIS OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

FOR LORD SYDENHAM CHALLENGE CUP.

Drawings for the Tournament.

Mr. J. T. Scotson .. bye
Lieut. Langstaff ... } E. 2.
Mr. P. A. Peerbhoy } P. 1.
Mr F. C. Bottlewalla ... } E. 3.
Mr. F. Pottlock ... } P. 2.
Mr. N. Gude ... } E. 4.
Mr. H. Mahomedally ... } P. 2.
Mr. N. Fardunji ... } E. 5.
Major Murison ... } E. 1.
Mr. A. J. Wadia } P. 2.
Mr. V. S. Pandit ... } P. 1.
Mr. M. M. Mehta .. bye } E. 2.
Mr. D. B. Binning. bye } E. 1.
E. 1. } E. 2.
P. 1. } E. 2.

LADIES' SINGLES.

FOR LADY SYDENHAM CHALLENGE CUP.

Mrs A. de C. Scott ... } E. 1.
Mrs. J. Scotson ... } E. 1.
Lady Tata ... } P. 1.
Miss Carroll ... } P. 1.

NOTE:—Competitors' attention is particularly drawn to the rules. E. I. E. 2, etc. stands for European Gymkhana Courts 1, 2, etc.

P. I. P. 2, etc. stands for Parsi Gymkhana Courts 1, 2, etc.

LAWN TENNIS.

Two semi-finals in the Handicap Singles at the Bombay Gymkhana were played yesterday afternoon.

Bunbury (+2-6) met Sephton (+2 6) in the "A" class and a very level and interesting game was witnessed. Sephton is a player, who is not what might be called brilliant, but is extremely steady, his backhand shots being his forte. Throughout his match with Bunbury he hardly made a mistake on his backhand, whereas his forehand strokes were weak and indecisive. Curiously enough, Bunbury did not seem to discover this, or if he did, made no use of his knowledge, but was content to pepper his opponent's left side of the court. He played extremely well all round and at times hit hard and true. The services of both the players were at times most inaccurate, many double faults being called. Bunbury succeeded in defeating Sephton in two sets, but it appeared that if he had paid more attention to the latter's forehand, he would have pushed his victory home sooner.

Score:—Bunbury beat Sephton, 6-3, 6-5.

In the "B" class, Dawson (—3-6) played Briggs (+3-6). This match was also won in two sets. It lasted a very long time, though, as neither player took any risk at all. Dawson, who was conceding points, contented himself with wearing his opponent down, "slow but sure" being his policy. Briggs on the other hand failed to make good use of his handicap, hardly going out for a winning shot. The consequence was long but slow rallies. Score: Dawson beat Briggs 6-5, 6-3.

MacCormack, who was successful in working his way into the semi-final of the "A" class Singles and with Powell as partner into the semi-final of the Doubles "A" class, has unfortunately owing to ill-health, been compelled to scratch. His opponents therefore in each event respectively receive "walks over."

INDIAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Indian Football Association was held in Calcutta a few days ago. The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins presided, and Mr. Ismay opened the proceedings by a brief resume of the last football season and wound up by saying that a really strong and experienced body of men should constitute the I. F. A. Council. Sir Lawrence Jenkins alluded to the reputation of Calcutta as a centre of sport and athletics, and said that football had the greatest hold upon the citizens in that city. It was essential in his opinion, that the Council, in whom were vested the best interests of football, should be as strongly constituted as possible, otherwise the game would undoubtedly suffer. His Lordship had no desire to give a lecture to those present, but since he had seen more of the world than anybody else at the meeting he would earnestly advise all present to go about their business in a thorough sporting spirit and to "play the game." The following gentlemen were elected on the Council for the ensuing year:—Messrs. C. Ismay (B. N. R.), H. E. Medlycott, (Customs), N. W. Chisholm (C. F. C.), H. C. Claridge (Doveton), T. C. Davis (Rangers), the Rev. Father Power (St. Xavier's), S.N. Bose (Mohan Bagan), M. Ganguli (Nationals), A. C. Gupta (P. O.), and Sergeant-Major Johnston (Black Watch).

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Maj.-Gen. G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Col. the Hon. Sir Henry Procter, Commanding Bombay Light Horse, is granted leave of absence out of India, from 3rd May, 1913 to 3rd November, 1913.

2nd Lieut. N. Lincoln, 1st Bn. B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted six months' leave out of India, from 2nd June 1913.

Mr, F. R. R. Brooke, who is well remembered in Bombay, has been appointed a member of the selection committee of the Royal Artillery Cricket Club.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Amended rules regarding the claims for remission of occupiers' rates for the use of canal water are notified in the current "Punjab Gazette."

The Ceylon Agricultural Society, at a meeting held on the 9th instant, resolved that the Hon'ble Mr. E. Rosling be appointed Deputy of the Board of Agriculture, Ceylon, to the London Committee to arrange a Deputation to the Secretary of State to urge the claims of Ceylon as a site for the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

The Burmese dacoit, says the "Englishman," has taken to the use of airguns, some of which are sufficiently powerful to do immense damage to a human being at a close range, and might conceivably cause death. At any rate, things have come to such a pass that Government have decided to bar the free use of powerful air guns," which are now to be regarded as "fire-arms," and may only be sold to persons holding a license.

Cannanore, the small seaside town on the west coast of India, which has recently come into prominence on account of the court martials which have been held there, is in detached portions generally known as old Cannanore and the Cantonment. In old Cannanore surrounded by the graceful palm is the palace of the Ali Raja, and there is an old story that a lamp is kept constantly burning in one of the rooms of the Arakkal Palace under the belief that on its remaining alight depends the prosperity of the family.

The Berar and Central Provinces Commissions, the amalgamation of which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State consist of 107 officers, namely 92 members of the Indian Civil Service, 5 officers of the Indian Army, 9 members of the uncovenanted Civil Service and on Statutory Civilian. No fresh recruitment has for some time been made for the Berar Commission, appointments in which being absorbed automatically into the Central Provinces Commission as they fall vacant, and latterly both Commissions have been recruited entirely from members of the Indian Civil Service.

The All Ceylon Exhibition, held in Victoria Park, Colombo, from the 1st to the 6th July, 1912, proved a great success in every way, and was profitable financially, the balance to its credit now that the accounts have been made up being shown to be Rs. 21 438. A grant of Rs. 15,000 was made by the Government towards the expenses of the Exhibition; and a similar sum was guaranteed by the Ceylon Agricultural Society; but thanks to the generosity of the public, who subscribed a sum of over Rs. 13,000, and to the receipts by sale of tickets and gate money amaunting to Rs. 35,000 odd, it was not found necessary to draw upon the funds of the Society. The balance is to be put by on fixed deposit for use in financing the next Exhibition which will be held in 1917.

During the last ten years the tea-drinking habit has been obviously on the increase among the people on this side of India, and well-found tea-shops are now a conspicuous feature in the bazars, says the "Statesman." It will be generally admitted that the tea-shop is a great improvement on the liquor den, but it is less pleasant to learn from the latest proceedings of the Darjeeling branch of the Indian Tea Association that a great deal of this bazar tea is stolen. There is nothing, of course, in the traditions of this country to render this state of affairs inherently improbable, and if it is correct the gardens must be muleted of a very large quantity of tea in the aggregate. The Darjeeling branch regards the nuisance as sufficiently serious to render further enquiries desirable, and to justify the offering of a reward to the police for the detection and conviction of cases of theft of tea.

The prospect of having practically the whole of Poona and Kirkee lighted by electricity within the next three years is how held out. Messrs. Crompton's Ld. of Bombay have undertaken to carry out a scheme, and this is embodied in the draft licence accompanying their application to Government. The application was made to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department on the 7th instant "for a license to supply Electrical Energy in Poona in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in the draft license." After specifying the streets in which the supply of energy is to be compulsory, the draft recites that the "Licencees shall, within a period of three years after the commencement of their licence, execute works to the satisfaction of the Government for the purpose of supply of Electrical energy throughout such streets or parts of streets as are hereinafter specified,

Says the "Times of Ceylon":—The comments of the "Gold Coast Leader" on Lady Clifford's illness should not be taken too seriously. This paper has an idea that the medical officers of the Colony have entered into a conspiracy to invent yellow fever cases in order to push forward a sanitation scheme to which this enlightened organ of public opinion objects. No grounds whatever are given for questioning the diagnosis of Lady Clifford's illness but the paper, though it admits that it knows nothing as to what the symptoms were "frankly" says that the public are not satisfied that it was yellow fever. It would be interesting to know what in the opinion of the "Gold Coast Leader" is this disease, which it admits is almost invariably fatal, if it is not yellow fever. However wicked the medical officers of Sir Hugh Clifford's new colony may be, one would think that they would find it rather difficult to invent fatal cases every time they want to get up yellow-fever scare.

A magisterial inquiry has been held into the case in which Mr. P. H. Tillard, Executive Engineer, ran over and killed a boy aged 10 or 12 years on the 22nd April, near Handia in the Allahabad district. Mr. Tillard, who was inspecting the Grand Trunk Road near Handia, was driving his motor-car on a clear road at about 20 miles an hour. The boy was walking away from the car on the roadside. Mr. Tillard sounded his horn to warn the boy, but the latter took no notice of his approach. Suddenly when the car was 10 or 15 yards from him he dashed across the road to his goats which were on the opposite "patri." Mr. Tillard was unable to pull up in time, and the near wheel went over the boy's chest killing him instantaneously. The inquiry clearly demonstrated the fact that the accident was quite unavoidable and was not due to anything reckless about Mr. Tillard's driving or to any omission on his part to take proper precautions. Mr. Tillard, immediately after the accident, took the unfortunate boy with his parents to the dispensary, but life was extinct when he arrived there.

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THE
Bombay Gazette.
Thursday, 15th May, 1913.

COTTON-GROWING IN EGYPT.

MR. G. C. DUDGEON, Director-General of the Department of Agriculture in Egypt, in a report on the progress of Agriculture in that country with special reference to cotton, shows how lamentably behind-hand the cultivators remained until after the British occupation. Until that time they had depended almost entirely on the beneficent Nile water and the chief aim of each successive generation was to get as much as possible of this commodity on to the land, to enable them to obtain more from it than the one annual crop which they could procure from the flood watering. The possibility of applying too much water was a contingency hardly considered. Any abnormal condition induced by excessive watering, or even by the occurrence of an insect-pest, was not attributed to natural causes, but was regarded as of supernatural origin and therefore unable to be successfully contended against by human power. The same ideas, it seems, prevail with a large number of farmers in Egypt at the present day, and have until quite recently constituted a formidable obstacle to progress. The cultivation of cotton and sugar-cane was introduced only in the nineteenth century, and had it not been for the introduction of these new products, Egypt might have remained of minor importance and productive of little more, from its rich soil, than would support the needs of its own population. The success which has attended the extensive cultivation of cotton, which was only made possible by carrying out an enormous irrigation scheme, is shown to have altered the whole status of the people, and we have made Egyptian arable land as valuable as any in the world.

When extensive irrigation works were carried out, it was at first a mixed blessing. The fellahin overwatered the soil. The lessons with regard to the cultivation of cotton and the special treatment of the soil for its growth were at first unwillingly learnt and the desire for unlimited water-supply, which has become a feature in the character of the fellahin, is being still more unwillingly forgotten. Owing to the uncertainty of the water-supply in the early times of the cotton-growing era, only a small proportion of the land could be adapted to it, but as the supply became more assured the area was increased and cotton appeared in the crop rotation, at first once in three years and more recently twice within the same period. Most of the land was able to renovate itself sufficiently quickly to maintain the crop twice within such a short period and recourse had to be taken to manures to supply deficiency of plant food. Although, in many cases, as might be expected, the result of the frequency of cotton upon the same land is a diminution in the crop, still the margin of profit is so much higher than that obtained from any other crop, that the frequency of its occurrence in the rotation is not considered likely to be lessened while the price remains high. At the same time it is feared, that as the recuperative power of the Nile deposit is apparently incapable of keeping pace with the exhaustion which now occurs in most of the Egyptian soils, it may be found necessary shortly to make complete analysis of the different soils in Egypt with a view to supplying to each a chemical manure, containing the requisite constituents in their proper proportion. This seems all the more desirable, as at present chemical manures are used in Egypt with little regard to their properties or suitability.

Mr. Dudgeon illustrates the slow and difficult process by which Egyptian agriculture of the present day is being evolved and by which the established methods of centuries are being moulded to conform with the requirements of altered conditions and new crops. The future of cotton is full of hope, for its quality is the one feature in which it excels, and upon which the industry has been enabled to attain such importance. But there are several kinds of Egyptian cotton, all possessing some degree of fineness, strength and length of fibre, but differing in colour, silkiness and other characteristics. These are frequently grown in adjoining fields, ginned in the same ginneries and placed in so many positions, enabling their seeds to become crossed or mixed, that deterioration of the crop results. Mr. Dudgeon urges upon growers the maintenance of the position of the Egyptian varieties in the markets of the world, to effect which it becomes a matter of the first consideration to keep them pure according to each type. From the fact that the people themselves are too slow to realise the supreme importance of this, it has become necessary for the Government to take steps to ensure that the purest and best seed of each kind shall be selected and supplied on the most favourable terms to the cultivators. The Department, over which Mr. Dudgeon presides, has commenced this work and, he tells us, the success which has so far attended it promises much for the future. Pure approved strains of cotton plants are being grown on experimental farms, and it is proposed that these shall be furnished, when a sufficiency is to hand, to the state domains. In this way it is confidently hoped that pure-bred varieties will be constantly produced, propagated with special care, and then distributed throughout the country.

MAHALUXMI RACE-COURSE. THE public, and particularly those, who are usually regular weekly visitors to Mahaluxmi during the racing season, will watch with interest the progress of negotiations between the Western India Turf Club and the Bombay Improvement Trust. Already the subject has been discussed at two meetings, but little headway has been made, and the Trust are still waiting for details of the Turf Club's proposals, while the stewards apparently have not yet made up their minds entirely what they want to do. We are glad, however, that the Improvement Trust seem willing to discuss the matter sensibly, and show a dispostion to grant the lease, which the club desires, provided that it is assured that certain public interests are consulted. There is of course every reason why they should take such an attitude. Racing in Bombay has been rid of what many people have regarded as its worst features, so that public bodies need not fear to violate the public conscience by its encouragement, while it is obvious that if the Turf Club is given a certainty of long tenure it will be more disposed to spend money on the more comfortable accommodation of the public, and the improvement and beautification of the course than it has done hitherto. We do not know how far the stewards intend to go in improving and re-arranging the enclosures, but there was a very comprehensive scheme before them at the close of last season. This, we believe, has been gradually whittled down until it consists practically of the provision of a larger paddock, but possibly the club would be willing to make much more sweeping improvements, were they assured of being in possession for another thirty years. Certainly a good deal more could be done for the comfort of people who do not pay an extra rupee for the privilege of using the lawn, and there are other improvements in other ways, which would be worth undertaking, provided the stewards were assured of a long occupation. The Improvement Trust seems to be mainly concerned in the question whether the Turf Club would allow the ground in the centre of the course to be used as a recreation ground. We are inclined to agree with one critic, who thinks the ground unsuitable, but at any rate it will considerably improve the appearance of the course and its surroundings if this site can be relieved of its present uninviting bareness.

INDIANS IN NATAL. THE official handbook of Natal, recently issued, gives the Indian Immigrant population of that Colony at 108,694. Of these 20,933 men, 10,581 women, and 34,403 children, are Free Indians; 16,465 men, 6,491 women, and 4,072 children, Indentured Indians; and 8,415 men, 3,518 women, and 3,816 children, Re-indentured Indians. According to this publication, the indentured population is, for the most part, happy and contented, and pays very little heed to the agitations of their would-be friends. The Indian under indenture is said to have secured to him and his family good and comfortable lodging, wholesome and suitable food, fuel, proper medical attendance, medical comforts and medicines, free of all charge to himself during the term of his indenture. The suspension of indentured emigration by the Government of India is regretted; for, Natal recognises the true value of the Indian labourer. The number now available is not sufficient for present needs, while with more land in Zululand being placed under cultivation and with expanding industries in the province, the need of a steady and reliable supply of labour is increasing. The Free Indians are to be found all over the province, usefully occupied, many of them being round the larger towns where they have vegetable gardens, and provide the white population with a regular and cheap supply of vegetables. A number farm on their own account. Domestic service accounts for another section, while large numbers are employed as free labourers by Corporations, estates, etc.

SURVEY. THE report of the Department of Land Records in the Bombay Presidency shows that four junior civilians and one probationary Deputy Collector underwent a course of instruction in survey and settlement matters under the supervision of the Divisional Superintendents, and of these three are declared to have duly qualified themselves. Central classes for the training of Circle Inspectors in survey were opened in Poona and Belgaum and proved successful. The candidates went through a practical course in measuring at the Divisional headquarters and an independent course of measurement in their own districts. Of sixty-two who were subsequently examined twenty-eight passed.

BENGAL Anti-Gambling Act is published in the *Calcutta Gazette* to-day, after the Viceregal sanction.

A CABLE has been received in Rangoon from Mr. J. Willcocks, Agent, Burma Railways, that he has undergone operation in London and is progressing slowly.

THURSDAY, the 29th of May, has been fixed by Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Municipal Commissioner, for an election to fill the casual vacancy in the Fort Ward of the Bombay Municipality, caused by the death of the late Mr. S. S. Mistry.

A TELEGRAM dated May 14, received from Minbustates that during the previous night a launch of Minbu Ferry service sank while conveying a party of military police. Twenty-one rifles were lost and no loss of life is reported so far.

MR. COX, District Magistrate, has to-day committed Merton and three Hindus to stand their trial at the next Sessions on the charge of murder of an Eurasian carpenter named Milligan in Richmond Town on March 28. Bulls, the fifth accused, is still at large.

SIR HARVEY and Lady Adamson, accompanied by Lady Scallon, have arrived from Maymyo this morning. Sir Harvey handed over the duties of Lieutenant-Governor at the Government House to Sir George Shaw at noon and embarked in the afternoon in s. s. "Gloucestershire" for Home. Sir George Shaw leaves Rangoon to-morrow morning for Maymyo.

A GREAT Empire Day demonstration will be held at the Queen's Hall, London, on Empire Day, May 24, by the Imperial Mission. The speakers will be Lord Charles Beresford, the Hon. W. A. Watt, Prime Minister of Victoria; the Hon T. Mackenzie, High Commissioner for New Zealand, and Mr. H. Page-Croft, M.P.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

WAR OFFICE AND PRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, April 25.

In pursuance of its campaign against the War Ministry, the *Vorwarts* prints the following letter, addressed by that Department to the publishers of an illustrated periodical, of which a special number has just been issued in connection with the Army Bill. "A special number of the "Leipziz Illustrated Times," which appears on April 10, will be devoted with fitting sumptuousness of form exclusively to the German defence forces, and is being prepared with the support of the War Ministry at Berlin. It is described as urgently desirable in the interests of the completeness of the number that the industries concerned with army supplies and the national defence should employ this opportunity of making known in as exhaustive a manner as possible the development of their establishments and their present importance and efficiency." "The Ministerial Department of the War Ministry is ready to supply any information desired." A copy of this letter was sent out to possible advertisers with a covering communication, which stated that the special number had been "collaborated in by the War Ministry, which has furnished for the brilliant editorial portion among other things, hitherto unpublished material." The *Vorwarts* remarks :—In the last sitting of the Reichstag the War Minister repeatedly laid great emphasis on the correct business procedure of his Department. We venture to address to him the modest question whether the editing of advertising numbers and touting for advertisements are to be regarded as belonging to the proper official activity of his Ministry." General Von Heeringen is, however, more likely to be endangered by the violent attacks which are being delivered upon him in another quarter of the Press, and which are generally assumed to proceed from some high military source. The Centre party has submitted to the Reichstag Budget Committee a motion calling upon the Chancellor to appoint a Parliamentary Commission to examine into the whole question of army and navy supplies, and to lay the report of this body before the Legislature, with proposals for remedying any abuses that may come to light.

PORTUGUESE KING AND GERMAN PRINCESS.

King Manuel's engagement meets with the approval of Queen Amelia, who knew some weeks ago of her son's intentions. Princess Augustine Victoria, the daughter of Prince William or Wilhelm of Hohenzollern, belongs to the elder branch of the historic house of Hohenzollern, the younger line of which has at its head the German Emperor. The Kings of Prussia and Prince William, the bride's father, alike descend from one Count Thassilo, of Zollern, in Swabia, one of the generals of Charlemagne. Count Frederick, his successor, built a castle on the heights of the Zollern hill, in Swabia, and hence the famous name. The older family remained Catholic, the younger turned Protestant and became Margraves of Brandenburg, then Dukes, next Kings of Prussia, and finally German Emperors. But some 750 years ago, the elder (Swabion) and younger (Franconian) lines became distinct, and in the sixteenth century the elder line, to which King Manoel's fiancee belongs, divided into two branches, the Hechingen and Sigmaringen. The former became extinct in 1869, and since 1870 the representative of the house has been the bride's father, who calls himself simply Prince William of Hohenzollern. The Principalities represented were very small, and in the tronblous times of 1848, they were ceded to Prussia. It will thus be seen that the Princess Augustine Victoria's family is only distantly related to the Imperial House of Germany. The bride's name in full is Princess Augustine Victoria Wilhelmina Antoinette Mathilda Ludovica Josephine Marie Elizabeth. She was born at Potsdam on Aug. 19, 1890. King Manuel was born on Nov. 15, 1889. Princess Augustine has two brothers, twins, Prince Frederick Victor and Prince Francis Joseph. Her great uncle is King Charles of Roumania, who was, before his accession in 1866, Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. Her uncle, Prince Ferdinand, is the Heir-Presumptive to the Roumanian throne.

The bride's grandfather, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen—so called because the castle is at Sigmaringen—was the innocent cause of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. He was chosen by the Spanish Government to become King of Spain on the expulsion of Queen Isabella. The Emperor Napoleon III. insisted on the withdrawal of the Prince; and His Highness with the assent of King William of Prussia withdrew his acceptance of the throne. Not satisfied with this, the Emperor demanded guarantees against any future candidature, which the King of Prussia refused to give and war followed. Prince Leopold died in 1905. King Manuel and Princess Augustine are second cousins. Her grandmother, the widow of Prince Leopold, is a Portuguese Princess, the Infante Antonia a daughter of Queen Maria II. of Portugal. This princess, who is now 67 and still survives was the sister of King Louis I of Portugal, the grandfather of King Manoel.

GERMAN ARMAMENTS.

The Reichstag on Saturday continued the discussion of the Army Estimates. Dr. Pfeiffer (Centre,) reverting to the charges brought against Messrs. Krupp, said that if the methods imputed to that firm were substantiated they would be exceedingly disgraceful. The only comforting feature was that the Minister of War, as Herr Liebknecht himself had acknowledged, had fully done his duty. The fact that Messrs. Krupp were selling at lower prices to foreign countries than to Germany had been established as long ago as 1905. The Minister of War replied that the Army authorities most severely condemned what had happened, and would go into the matter further as soon as the inquiry had furnished the necessary data.

Herr Liebknecht (Social Democrat) said that this was a case of the betrayal of military secrets to private persons, and these secret reports had been seized in the possession of the higher officials in Messrs Krupp's. The patriotism of the firm of Krupp was shown by their letter to Napoleon III in 1868, in which the Emperor's attention was called to the new cast-steel guns. Replying to this, the Minister of War stated that he adhered to his opinion that it was not a case either of a betrayal of the country or of military secrets. It was advisable to await the judicial enquiry into the matter. The firm of Krupp issues a statement with reference to the charges made in the Reichstag by Herr Liebknecht, the Socialist Deputy, which have replaced the Nancy affair as the centre point of public interest. The statement denies that an employe of the firm in Berlin who is accused of bribing non-commissioned officers employed at the War Office with a view to obtaining information useful to the Krupp firm as being a tenderer for the War Office contracts, had any funds from the firm beyond a salary corresponding to his modest position in its service. Herr Liebknecht mentioned Herr von Dewitz as a high K[illegible]upp official in whose possession at [illegible]ssen secret documents relating to the terms of the competing [illegible]rms in the construction of their material were found. With reference to the reply of the Minister of War to Herr Liebknecht in the Reichstag last night in regard to allegations that the Krupp firm had applied to military officials for information contrary to the regulations, it is authoritatively declared that, in consequence of information supplied by Herr Liebknecht to the Minister in November an inquiry was at once instituted and that several arrests were made. A judicial inquiry is still being conducted into the affair. There is, it is added, no reason to believe that the security of the German Empire has been endangered by the conduct of the officials accused.

FURTHER DENIALS.

The Press devotes its chief attention to the sensational charges of Herr Liebknecht against the German arms industry. Apart from generalities about the manner in which leading firms engaged in the manufacture of arms and armourplate lead public opinion to favour the new armament bills through their Press, Herr Liebknecht's charges amount to the following: That the Dillingen steelworks are operated to a great extent with French capital; that another firm, the Deutsche Manitions and Waffenfabrik three years ago sought to secure the publications of an announcement in a leading French newspaper that the French Government was about to give orders for the re-armament of the army with machine guns on double the scale originally intended with a view to influencing German opinion to demand a similar measure. This, it is alleged, is proved by a letter from the firm to its agent in Paris published in the "Vorwarts" to-day, in which the wish is expressed that if possible the announcement should appear in the "Figaro." Lastly, Herr Liebknacht declares that Krupps, through their agents in Berlin, obtained in an illict manner secret information from the War Office relating to the prices, &c., of competing firms for the construction of weapons which the War Office intended to introduce or had been offered by rival firms. The reply of the Minister of War is that the Ministry has no dealings with Dillingen. The affair of the letter, which is old, and has been before the Reichtag before, is declared to be "settled." With regard to the Krupp case, as soon as the Minister learned from Herr Liebknecht the nature of his charges, he ordered an investigation, and a number of quartermaster-sergeants suspected of supplying the subordinate employe of Krupps with secret information are now in custody, and the affair, being "sub judice," is removed from the cognisance of the Ministry.

Krupps have issued a statement attributing the whole of Herr Liebknecht's revelations to the malevolent denunciation of an employe who was dismissed for dishonesty. He has, says the statement, grossly exaggerated the offence, which, perhaps, may have been committed by the now celebrated subordinate employe in the Berlin office of the firm. The statement protests most strongly against Herr Liebknecht's attempt to involve Herr von Dewitz, a high official of the company in the case, declaring that Krups are able to guarantee the absolute integrity of Herr von Dewitz.

NAVAL AIRSHIPS.

The naval "Zeppelin" airship L1, which has been stationed at Johannisthal, near Berlin, since October last, was on Monday morning transferred to Hamburg, where it will remain in the Fuhlsbuttel hangar till accommodation has been provided for it at the aerial headquarters at Cuxhaven. During the next few days the vessel will cooperate with the fleet in naval manœuvres, and this will be the first time that an airship has participated in such evolutions.

The army "Zeppelin Z4", which had the adventure at Luneville, arrived at Baden Oos from Metz yesterday, and this morning ascended for its speed trials with a military commission on board. An official notice calls for two and one year volunteers for the new airship battalions four and five. The companies of the former of these will be stationed respectively at Mannheim, Metz, and Lahr, and those of the latter at Konigsberg, Graudenz, and Schneidemuhl. As estimates for these corps have not yet been passed, the notice is issued "under reservation of the consent of the Reichstag."

BASSEIN BRIDGE.

A Press note to hand yesterday reads as follows :—

It has been suggested in the Public Press that the new B. B. and C. I. Bridge over the Bassein Creek should be made available for pedestrian and vehicular traffic as well as for trains.

When Government learned that the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company proposed to construct a new bridge over the Bassein Creek, they caused enquiries to be made with regard to the feasibility of taking over the old railway bridge for road traffic. It was found that the cost was so great as to be prohibitive in comparison with the extent to which the bridge would serve the public interests.

It is understood that the Railway Company has not yet decided whether the existing bridge is to be strengthened or whether a new bridge is to be constructed. It is not practicable to adopt the existing bridge to enable it to carry vehicular as well as railway traffic, and, if a new bridge is decided on, the cost of a satisfactory combined rail and road bridge will be excessive.

NEW GREAT EASTERN MILL.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the above company was held on Wednesday afternoon at the office of the company, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Sir Jugmohundas Vurjeevundas presided, in which the following resolution was passed :—"That the Articles of the Association of the company be altered by deleting and cancelling article 5 of the articles and by substituting therefor the following article :—viz.

The company in general meeting may from time to time increase its capital by the creation of new shares of such an amount as may be deemed expedient. The new shares shall be issued upon such terms and conditions and with such rights and privileges annexed thereto, as the general meeting resolving; upon the creation thereof shall direct, and, if no direction be given, as the directors shall determine, and in particular such shares may be issued with a preferential or qualified right to dividends and in the distribution of the assets of the company, and with a special or without any right of voting."

BALKAN PEACE DELEGATES.

ASSEMBLING IN LONDON.

MR. CHURCHILL REACHES SCENE OF CONFLICT.

BULGAR STORY OF GREEK AGGRESSION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 13.

Reuter learns that most of the Balkan peace delegates have already arrived in London. It is expected that there will be a formal meeting of the representatives of all the belligerents shortly, as the Powers urgently recommend the signature of the preliminaries of peace, which will end the Balkan War.

These preliminaries amount to a definite settlement, but are so called because they must be taken in conjunction with the decision of the Powers regarding Albania and the Ægean Islands, and the findings of the Technical Commission in Paris. Then all of these will be incorporated in a treaty, which will be submitted to the Powers and will replace the Treaty of Berlin.

The Conference of Ambassadors will continue to sit in London, but it is believed that it will be unnecessary to hold a Congress of the Powers, in view of the success of the Conference. Thus there will be no need to resort to the difficult procedure of a formal Congress.

THE TRAIN DISASTER.

LONDON, May 13.

A Bulgarian official telegram reduces the casualties in the train disaster near Drama, to six men killed and forty injured.

SAN GIOVANNI DI MEDUA, May 14.

Admiral Burney has gone to Ragusa to confer with Mr. Winston Churchill, who has arrived there with Mr. Asquith on board the "Enchantress."

THE GRÆCO-BULGAR FIGHT.

SOFIA, May 14.

A semi-official explanation has been issued here of the conflicts between the Greeks and the Bulgarians. It says that the continual advance of the Greek troops in the district of Prevista, which was originally occupied by the Bulgarians, provoked a series of incidents showing that the Greek movements aimed at the capture of Prevista, Leftera, and other strategic points. The Greeks were everywhere the assailants, the Bulgarians, at first, did not [illegible] their fire. Bulgaria has protested at Athens, demanding the punishment of the guilty.

BULGARIAN LOSSES.

SOFIA, May 14.

An official list is published, showing that Bulgarian losses in the war up to the present are 30,041 killed, 53,500 wounded, and 3,193 missing.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 14.

Sir Gerard Lowther, the British Ambassador here, who has been in ill-health for some time, has resigned.

VIENNA, May 14.

The international force, which is to occupy Skutari, landed this morning at San Giovanni di Medua. It is now *en route* for Skutari. It has everywhere been acclaimed by the Albanians. It is stated here that as soon as Skutari is occupied by the international force, demobilisation of Austrian troops will begin.

LONDON, May 14.

The *Times* to-day states that concurrently with the negotiations between Britain and Turkey in London, with reference to southern section of the Turco-Persian frontier, the negotiations with reference to the northern section, in which Russia is interested, are in progress.

FIVE-POWER LOAN TO CHINA.

ISSUE TO TAKE PLACE THIS MONTH.

LONDON, May 14.

The *Times* states that arrangements for the issue of the Five-Power Loan to China are practically complete. The loan will probably be issued on the 21st inst.

The amount offered in London will be £7,416,680 ; in Paris £7,416,680 ; in Germany £6,000,000 ; in Russia £2,777,773; and in Belgium £1,388,887.

The price will be 90, and the interest 5 per cent.

AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

LONDON, May 14.

In addition to the protest of May 4th, against the discount allowed off goods shipped in American bottoms, Britain, Germany, France and other countries have protested against the inquisitorial clause in the American Tariff Bill, which compels foreign importers to produce their account books.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, May 13.

Lancashire beat Yorkshire by an innings and three runs.

Middlesex beat Hampshire by an innings and 36 runs.

Derby beat Essex by nine wickets.

IRON INDUSTRY.

INDIA'S NEW CHANCE IN AMERICA.

PIG-IRON LANDED AT HALF THE LOCAL PRICE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW YORK, May 14.

Mr. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, giving evidence for the defence in a suit brought by the Government for the dissolution of the Corporation, and referring to the higher cost of production in America compared with abroad, said that pig-iron could be manufactured in India and laid down in Calcutta for 5·88 dollars a ton. There was now *en route* from Calcutta to San Francisco the first cargo of Indian pig-iron ever brought to the United States. The freight rate was 5½ dollars a ton, and the duty under the new tariff would be eleven cents a ton. Thus, this pig-iron could be laid down in San Francisco at a cost of 11½ dollars a ton. Chinese pig-iron could similarly be supplied at 10·78 dollars a ton. The present market price of pig-iron on the Pacific coast was 21½ dollars.

Enquiries made at Messrs. Tata Sons and Co., Ltd., regarding the message from New York, cabled by Reuter, with reference to the export of pig-iron from Calcutta to America, elicited the following facts from Mr. Padsha of that firm. So far, according to that gentleman, only 650 tons of pig-iron were sold, through Messrs. Mitsya Busson Kaisha, in San Francisco. The prices at which it was sold were very much better than those quoted in the Reuter's message, viz, 21 1-2 dollars, and the firm only supplied it on order from Messrs. Mitsya and Co. Perhaps other companies, as the Bengal Iron and Steel Co., for example, might have also sent pig-iron to America, but with which firm the Tata Co. had no connection whatever.

The prices quoted by Mr. Farrel were not the real prices, and they were given publicity only with a view to throw dust in the eyes of American tariff reformers, with the intention of keeping up the duties, on which Mr. Farrel's trust subsisted. The whole arguments of Mr. Farrel were absurd; for in the first place, the prices quoted were considerably less than the actual cost, and, in any case, the figures could not include interest and depreciation of capital, which should be very heavy. Further, San-Franscisco was a very small market, and nobody could select it for the consumption of pig-iron.

The Tata Iron Works had, till now, sold 135,000 tons of pig-iron all over the world, of which Japan has purchased 80,000 tons; 6 to 7 thousand tons in Australia, 10 or 15 thousand in India and only 650 tons in San Francisco, on the whole of America. These were sold only on orders booked.

In face of this small quantity supplied to San Francisco, Mr. Padsha thinks that Mr. Farrel's view falls to the ground. The idea was only to influence the Republicans, who wanted to reform the tariff.

The steel and iron imported into America from Pittsburg and Birmingham had to pay heavy freight to San Francisco and that was where the Indian iron scored.

The news cabled by Reuter is not at all likely in any way to change the tone and affect the trade.

Even the Chinese iron mentioned in the cable was quoted only at the actual cost excluding the interest and depreciation on the capital. The Tata pig-iron is better than the English, but not superior to the Scotch, which is quite as good as the Indian.

The views of Mr. Furgorgi, of Messrs. Mitsya Busson Kaisha, coincided with those of Mr. Padsha.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

MRS. DRUMMOND COLLAPSES AND IS LET OUT ON BAIL.

LONDON, May 13.

The Suffragette prisoners were brought up at Bow Street on remand to-day.

A doctor reported that Mrs. Drummond had had a collapse, and would have to undergo an operation.

She was allowed out on bail for two months.

The doctor refused to give the address of the nursing home in which she is, declaring that establishments taking Suffragettes were boycotted.

The proprietress of Kew Pavilion, which was burnt, gave evidence. She said she had seen an official of the Women's Union, who had said she was sorry her property had been burnt, but she took too personal a view of the matter.

A maker of medals also gave evidence that he had supplied medals inscribed "For valour," "Fed by force," "Hunger strike," etc.

LABOUR CHAMPIONS.

LONDON, May 14.

The Labour Party have taken up the question of the suppression of the paper *Suffragette*. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, if necessary, will become manager of the National Labour Press, which will publish the *Suffragette*, with a view to bringing a test case. He does not believe in militancy, but is of opinion that the Law does not give power for the suppression of a paper in advance. If Mr. Ramsay Macdonald is prosecuted, he will be succeeded by Mr. Keir Hardie and other Labour leaders until the Government capitulates.

A MAD MURDERER.

OFFICER AND SERGEANT KILLED AT MUNICH.

MUNICH, May 13.

A madman, yesterday, shot a police sergeant and Major von Lewinski, Military Attaché, at the Prussian Legation, who went to the sergeant's assistance. Both are dead.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room : it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

CAPE LINER ASHORE

STRANDED ON WEST AFRICAN COAST.

BRITISH CRUISER GOES TO THE RESCUE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 14.

A Union Castle liner is stranded off Gatha, near Capa Blanco, on the west coast of Africa.

It is still unidentified, but is believed to be an intermediate vessel.

H. M. cruiser "Forte" has gone to its assistance.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

REFUSE TO JOIN THE LABOUR PARTY.

LONDON, May 14.

The Congress of Co-operative Societies, now meeting in Aberdeen, has rejected, by an overwhelming majority, a motion to affiliate the Co-operative Union with the Labour Party, for which there have been negotiations.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

LONDON, May 14.

A *Times* message from Peking states that the Five-Power group yesterday handed to Government the first advance of 1,200,000 dollars in connection with the loan.

The Vulkan Company of Stettin, presumably at the instance of the German Government, has refused to ratify the agreement for a small loan, concluded by their agents in Peking, conditionally upon the firm's receiving an order for six destroyers.

The folly of the Chinese promising to purchase purely superfluous war vessels for the purpose of obtaining little ready-money, is much criticized.

MARCONI CABLES.

LONDON, May 14.

The report of the Eastern Telegraph Company announces that the Board has decided to carry out important renewals to one of the Red Sea Aden-Bombay sections of the cable. An additional cable will also be laid between Suez and Aden. Application has been made for landing rights for a cable between Aden and Colombo, to join the new cable between Colombo and Penang.

NAVAL FEARS.

NEW YORK, May 14.

Certain newspapers have been endeavouring to connect the disappearance from the Navy Department, of a number of secret plans concerning the battleship "Pennsylvania," with the Japanese controversy, but it is authoritatively stated that the disappearance of the plans occurred before the Californian matter was even mentioned.

HUNDRED YEARS' PEACE.

WASHINGTON, May 14.

At a farewell breakfast to the delegates of the Hundred Years' Peace Celebration Committee, Mr. Bryan toasted "The ship of friendship," which he likened to a super-Dreadnought.

"Its compass is the heart, its shells project the smokeless powder of love, its captain is the Prince of Peace."

CHINA MISSION.

LONDON, May 14.

At the annual meeting of the China Inland Mission, it was announced that the income last year decreased by £12,443.

CITY LINER ON FIRE.

LONDON, May 14.

A message from Marseilles to Lloyds states that the "City of Paris," Calcutta to London, is on fire in port.

POLO IN AMERICA.

LONDON, May 14.

The forty-four English polo ponies have arrived in New York. They are in good condition.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, May 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Medina" to-day shipped £25,800 gold for India.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

MONEY-LENDER WAYLAID BY A GANG.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, May 14.

A Belgachia money-lender, while returning from collecting money at Dum Dum a few days ago, was waylaid on the main road and robbed. His cries attracted a number of constables, who ran to his assistance, but were savagely attacked with lathies by the robbers, who were the members of what is known as the Bhor Gang. Two arrests were made.

ATTACK ON PLANTER

SAVED FROM DEATH BY HIS HAT.

VILLAGERS BEAT EUROPEAN WITH LATHIS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, May 14.

To-day, before Justices Imam and Chapman, an application was made on behalf of Sampat Ahir and thirteen others against the order of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Sewan, convicting the petitioners of rioting and sentencing them each to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The petitioners are inhabitants of the village of Dumchel, of which Mr. Neville Llewhellin is a lessee. Mr. Llewhellin wanted to cultivate some waste lands which the villagers had been using as pasture land. On the 7th November, when Mr. Llewhellin was supervising the ploughing of the land, one of the accused hit him on the head with a lathi, which was the signal for a general attack. Mr. Llewhellin was then pulled down and beaten mercilessly with lathis. His servants interfered, but were also beaten. Mr. Llewhellin remained semi-conscious for three days and could not make a statement.

Mr. Justice Imam observed, "This is a most inhuman case. The fact that Llewhellin had his hat on probably saved him from being killed." The application was rejected.

A TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.

CALCUTTA MAN RECOVERS DAMAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, May 14.

The first Sub-Judge of Alipore, yesterday, delivered judgment in the suit for damages brought by Mr. Amrita Chandra Ghosh, Superintendent, Ripon College, Calcutta, against the Calcutta Tramways Company. The plaintiff's case was that on the night of the 9th of January, 1911, he was travelling in a first class tram-car from Chowringhee to Bhowanipore, and when the car reached the stopping-station near Bhowanipore police station, it stopped. The plaintiff was the last man to leave the car. As he was slighting and while he had one foot on the foot-board of the car, it was started and he was thrown violently to the ground, receiving severe injuries, including a compound fracture of the right arm. He was confined to his bed for three months.

The plaintiff claimed damages amounting to Rs. 5,000 for medical expenses, loss of his right arm and for mental pain and trouble. The Judge found for the plaintiff, but reduced the amount of damages, directing the defendant company to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 2,000 as damages, with proportionate costs.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE.

SUB-INSPECTOR ACCUSED.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, May 14.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Bagerhat, in Khulna District, is enquiring into a case of police torture, in which the sub-inspector of Perojpur police station is accused of torturing an under-trial prisoner for the purpose of extorting a confession. There was a burglary in the house of one Gagan Biswas, and the sub-inspector of Perojpur was deputed to enquire into the matter. A boy named Chandra Kanta was arrested on suspicion and subsequently confessed his guilt before a Sub-Deputy Magistrate. On the following day the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Perojpur inspected the jail, when Chandra Kanta alleged that he was brutally assaulted by the police and forced to make a false confession. The boy was medically examined, and the matter was made over to the District Magistrate, who has directed judicial enquiry into the conduct of the Police Sub-Inspector.

DACOITIES IN THE COAL-FIELD.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, May 14.

A gang of men numbering thirty, known as "Kanai Bauri's Gang," are being tried by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Asansol on charges of bad livelihood. The men are all members of the Bauri caste, and are suspected of having been responsible for eight recent dacoities on the coal-fields. The police have recovered much of the property stolen in these dacoities.

UPPER SIND LIGHT-RAILWAYS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

KARACHI, May 14.

The *Sind Gazette* writes :—"We are informed that for the Rs. 5,00,000, for which the Directors of the Upper Sind Light Railways appealed to the public, applications to the extent of Rs 4,48,880 were received by noon of the 10th instant. Applications have continued to flow in and the total would probably have by now exceeded Rs 50 lakhs had all the applicants' claims been accepted. Apart from this, Rs 15,00,000 had been subscribed before the prospectus was issued, so that the total capital forthcoming for the railway from Jacobabad to Kushmore has exceeded Rs 60,00,000 This flotation, which marks a record in the history of Karachi business, proves very clearly that there is an abundance of capital available in this country to those who know how to find it."

BANNU RAIDERS.

SMOKED OUT OF A CAVE.

DRAMATIC STORY OF MAJOR CHRYSTIE'S DEATH.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ALLAHABAD, May 14.

The following are further details of the circumstances of Major Chrystie's death :—

A gang of eight raiders entered the village, and carried off four children of a wealthy Hindu, who happened to be away from home. The villagers and others went in pursuit, and also sent word to Bannu with the result that a party of cavalry under Major Chrystie arrived on the ground. The raiders who had taken refuge in a cave were discovered. It appears that, in addition to the ordinary entrance to this cave, there was a sort of a hole or chimney, through which bundles of straw were pushed, and set alight whith the object of smoking them out. The main entrance to the cave had, in the meantime, been kept under observation from the front by the cavalry, and by some local Salt Revenue sepoys and others who had joined the troops. These operations commenced about 5 p.m., and were only concluded at dawn the next morning.

At some time during this period, while Major Chrystie was supervising the operations in front of the cave, the leader of the gang got an opportunity to fire at him at close range from inside the cave. The bullet passed through both lungs, and the unfortunate officer expired in a few moments.

In the final fight later on, four of the raiders were killed, three were captured and only one made good his escape in the darkness, while on the British side, in addition to the loss of Major Chrystie, two Salt Department sepoys were killed.

In gratitude for his succesful efforts to recover the kidnapped Hindu children, the Hindus of Bannu have decided to place Major Chrystie's portrait in their Asram.

STORM AT DELHI.

QUARTERS FOR INDIAN OFFICERS DAMAGED.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, May 14.

A private telegram, received last night from Delhi, states that a great storm has raged there, and has seriously damaged the quarters erected for Indian officers. The occupants of the quarters are homeless and spent the night in the open. The telegram concludes—"Loss of life is not known."

FIRE AT SHOLAPUR.

SERIOUS DAMAGE IN G. I. P. YARD.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, May 14.

A disastrous fire broke out in the dispatch goods shed at Sholapur Station at three o'clock to-day, and the entire building and contents were burned out.

The loss is believed serious. No clue as to the cause has been discovered.

SANKARA JAYANTI.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BANGALORE, May 14.

The anniversary of the Sankara Jayanti was celebrated last week at the Indian Sanskrit Institute, founded by the late Jagatguru of Sringari Mutt. Pandit Lingesh Vidyabhusan, alias Mahabhagbat-Vedanta-Vachaspati, of Krutkoti and several other lecturers delivered addresses on philosophical subjects. Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer delivered an address on "Sankara as a Teacher," placing before the audience the special features of Sankara's teachings. He said that Sankara never took a fact on authority but always subjected it to rational criticisms befor accepting it as truth. We would never be Sankara's followers he said, if we accepted anything as true without seeing that it was based on reason and experience.

The President, Sri Mahabhagbat, added that gratitude to those from whom we had derived any benefit, directly or indirectly, characterized all Hindu relegious ceremonies.

DR. ABDUL GHANI.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

LAHORE, May 14.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes a purport of the lengthy communication addressed by Dr. Abdul Ghani, at present in confinement at Kabul, to the Muslim public in India, reviewing the whole past history of his connection with Afghanistan. He says that he had keenly interested himself in promoting educational progress of the Afghans, established over fifty primary schools at Kabul, and induced the Amir to sanction the proposals for compulsory education throughout the country. He tried to secure the assistance of men of weight and influence, to break down the barrier of corruption which separated sovereign from subject, and was the chief obstacle to progress. His objects were misrepresented, resulting in a sudden arrest and imprisonment. He asks for justice both for himself and his mudered son.

RANGOON PORT QUESTIONS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

RANGOON, May 14.

The Chief Secretary to the Burma Government, in reply to the recent letter submitted by the Port Commissioners, enclosing fourteen memorials by pilots, says : His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has also received, direct from the signatories, a copy of letter without date, which is said to have been recently addressed to by fourteen pilots and in which it is alleged, the system of something like persecution had been adopted towards them. This letter and its enclosures indicate that a number of charges and counterfoils, many of them of the most objectionable nature, have been made by certain pilots against the other members of the service and that the allegations of the efficiency and incompetency have been put forward against the commander of the pilot vessel, who is their superior officer. Sir Harvey Adamson observes, from the papers and correspondence before him, with profound regret and displeasure, that the state of discipline in the pilot service is thoroughly unsatisfactory and that the same condition of affairs prevails throughout the service, and especially upon the pilot brig, which he can only regard as a negation of all order and decency. His Honour has no intention of permitting such conditions to continue and is determined to take whatever measures may prove necessary, in order to put a stop to the state of insubordination and friction which is shown to exist, and to restore proper sense of discipline and decorum in the service. Before passing orders on the memorials received from the pilots and on the proposals contained in the letter, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has decided to enquire, in committee, into the whole question, and the principal Port Officer, the Chief Collector of Customs and a gentleman unconnected with the Port Trust, to act as members of the committee. The report of the committee is to be submitted direct to the Local Government.

RANGOON PORT TRUST.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

RANGOON, May 14.

The statement of annual accounts of the Port Commissioners, Rangoon, was made at a meeting this afternoon by the Chairman, Mr. G. C. Buchanan. He said that the accounts had now been made up for the year ending March 31, 1913, and he was glad to be able to report a satisfactory year's work. The figures were subject to the final audit, but no material change was anticipated. The budget estimate of revenue, excluding debts account, was Rs. 39,51,479 and the actual was Rs. 43,93,456, being an increase of Rs. 4,38,979. The budget estimate of expenditure, inclusive of interest and sinking fund and contribution to fire insurance, depreciation and reserve funds, was Rs. 39,52,668 and the actual expenditure was Rs 33,70,169; a saving of Rs. 82,500, divided over most of the working heads. Net results was a surplus of Rs. 5,23,288.

The net tonnage of shipping entering the port was the largest on record; viz, 28,62,663 compared with 26,39,342 in 1911-12 and 26,90,588 in 1906-07, which year had previously held the record. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 20,28,670 against the budgeted amount of Rs. 20,02,106 and of this sum the river training works accounted for Rs. 19,38,561. The total expenditure on these works amounted to Rs. 1,11,36,401 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 15,00,183 ; and it was hoped that the current year would see the works completed, and for a sum well within the estimate.

THELATE MR. PENDLEBURY.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SECUNDERABAD, May 14.

The remains of the late Mr. Pendlebury were interred in the Secunderabad cemetery this evening, amidst the most remarkable scenes ever witnessed in Secunderabad. Many thousands of persons attended and were unable to gain entry into the cemetery. The funeral cortege left Secunderabad railway station at 5-30 p.m., the special having arrived 15 minutes earlier and preceded by a firing party, comprising a full company of Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles and band as also the band of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. A gun carriage conveyed the remains slowly to the cemetery. Following Mrs. Pendlebury and the chief mourners was a troop of Boy Scouts and a half company of volunteers and of the officers of the garrison including General Wadeson, G.O.C. and his staff and the Residency officials.

Rev. Mr. F. W. Heycock, Chaplain of Secunderabad, read the burial service and after three volleys had been fired by the volunteers, the King's Light Infantry buglers sounded the last post. There was a perfect mountain of beautiful floral tokens including those from the directors of the Railway, the British Resident, and members of the Railway Board.

DEATH OF MYSORE FATHER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BANGALORE, May 14.

The Rev. Mr. Amand, for many years connected with the Sethully Colony, founded in Mysore by the celebrated Abbe Dubois, died at St. Martha's Hospital to-day, at the age of 82, after five years' residence in that institution as an invalid. He came out to the Mysore Mission in 1857 and was the author of a valuable manual on medicine, which he translated into Canarese. He founded a dispensary at the Sethully Colony, which is now maintained by the Mysore State.

The funeral takes place to-morrow morning from the St. Patrick's Cathedral.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE SERVANT PROBLEM. The servant problem is getting every day more acute in India. The poor housewife relieves herself of her troubles by writing indignant letters to the press. But the troubles do not cease, they rather go on in aggravated form. Among the various expedients proposed in mitigation of the evil, is the registration of servants. Those who imagined that an enactment to this effect might seem as an effectual remedy against the tyranny of our domestics, must have been sadly disillusioned by what the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, told the representives of the Calcutta Trade Association, who had an interview with him. He said that registration was no remedy, that the law had broken down in Ceylon, and that it had no chance of yielding better results, if it was tried elsewhere. So our servants may still continue to be our masters. They may scamp their work ; they may go on with their pilferings; they may be impertinent or insolent when admonished or rebuked ; but whatever they said or did, they must be put up with. The butler scarcely makes a secret of his overcharges in the bazar accounts. He holds them as his lawful perquisities. I have known instances of servants who, when told, in reply to their enquiry, that they would not be required to go to the market for the daily supplies, have declined to accept the engagement unless they were paid enhanced wages, in order to compensate them for the loss of income from this source! There are servants' supply agencies which, in return for a fee, send you a servant, and if he does not suit you, they will send you another and another. But each succeeding man may be worse than his predecessor, and you perceive at last the futility of continuing the experiment. The agencies will supply you with servants, but they cannot change their spots. Servants have a marvellous capacity for telling lies. If they make up their mind to go, they can make themselves so insufferable that you are glad to get rid of them. Or they will produce a bogus letter or telegram, announcing the death or dangerous illness of a near relative, and if you refuse to pay the man who leaves your service abruptly or without good reason, your house will be boycotted, and the prospect is as terrible as that of excommunication to the orthodox Hindu. If the house is put under a ban, no man or woman will accept your service at any price.

CLUBS AND CONFEDERACIES. The servants are bound together in a secret confederacy, stronger than that which holds together the members of a Trades Union, and its unwritten laws are observed with scrupulous fidelity. They stand by one another, constant and true. The Goanese, who form a large proportion of our cooks and butlers and ayahs, have their respective "kurs" or clubs. There are "kurs" for men and "kurs" for women, and every one of them is a member of one of these clubs. In or out of service, they pay the monthly regularly on a certain date, and here they are lodged and also fed on credit, when they are unemployed. They help one another with small loans in the hour of need, and although no writing is usually given, nor any interest charged, yet the debt is faithfully discharged. When there is honesty among thieves, the inference is obvious, that it is their interest to be honest. If, however, a hopeless reprobate dares to defraud his creditors, he may do so at his peril. He is a marked man, No one will associate or fraternize with him. He is expelled from the ranks. It is because they can get food and shelter in their "kurs" that servants are not afraid to leave service according to their whim. Their clubs are the rendezvous for an exchange of views, for determining, in a rough way, the terms and conditions of service, and for regulating their conduct while in employment. They are still ignorant and illiterate. But they are now sufficiently enlightened to entertain a dim notion of the rights of the labouring classes, and they want these to be recognized by their employers. I admit that even menials have their natural rights. But they have a false and perverse notion of the same, and they go the wrong way to enforce them.

COMBINATION OF MASTERS. Servants are not all bad, and masters and mistresses are not all angels. Only our servants have not learnt to write, and therefore we do not have their own side of the question. Down to two or three decades back, Indian servants, as a class, had not earned such a bad reputation as their degenerate successors of to-day. Many an Anglo-Indian, on his retirement home, has longed for his faithful and obedient Indian domestics with whom his word was law, and whom they served with absolute devotion. They followed the fortunes of their master, wherever he went ; they grew old with him and were as much an inseperable part of the household as were the servants of our dear old friend, Sir Roger de Coverley. Servants are sometimes such as their masters will make them. There is a belief among us that Anglo-Indians of former days were more kind and generous towards their domestics, and these, in their turn, remained true to their salt. However this may be, the old race of servants is gone; the generation is extinct, and we must do the best we can with the materials at hand. Expert opinion being emphatically against the proposed Registration Act, we had rather bear the ills we have, than fly to others we know not of. Some mitigation of the evil may be looked for, if employers were to act in concert, and combine for their legitimate comfort and peace, as the servants have combined for their own end. May we not have a society for the protection of housewives against the tyranny of servants ? If we hold together with half the constancy displayed by our servants, we can make some impression upon them. I should like to jot down a few rules for the guidance of such a society.

1. No person should be engaged who cannot produce a genuine certificate, showing where he was previously employed and why he had left service, as well as the conduct and character borne by him.

2. Every certificate should, if possible, bear the thumb mark of identification, so as to prevent the dishonest traffic in "chits."

3. The employer should state in the certificate nothing more or less than his honest opinion of the servant who is leaving him. Some amiable folk, when they get rid of an indifferent servant, are disposed to be generous at other people's expense. This must not be.

PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES. I am fully sensible of practical difficulties. But under a proper organization to which its members are faithfully pledged, they may be overcome to a great

extent. Its success will further depend upon our having due regard also for servants, and providing that the combination may not be used as a means of doing injustice to any of them. An unscrupulous master may either discharge his servant without giving him a certificate, or may give one unduly harsh and depreciatory. There must be some provision for safeguarding him against such a grievous wrong. The root of the evil lies in the fact that the demand is far in excess of the supply, and people are so anxious to engage men, that they do not stop to inquire into their antecedents. The servants are well aware that, if they leave one master, there are ten ready to employ them, and therefore it is that they can afford to be indifferent, and have their own way. The paucity of servants is due to several causes,—the spread of education, other openings for employment owing to the industrial development of the country, constant increase in the number of employers, and a higher standard of ease and comfort among our rich and middle classes; and finally, the plague has left big gaps in the ranks of menials.

THE OTHER SIDE.

I have had the good fortune to have some excellent servants, and as I am interested in the simple annals of the poor, I will jot down a few particulars about some of them. Marie, the ayah, who served in my family for ten years, took an interest in the house as if it were her own, and was regarded by us as if she were a member of the family. No one can be more constant and devoted and true, and we shall never look upon her like again. My Mahomedan servant of all work, Ibrahim, was a bit of a crank and a bit of an idiot. The face bespoke the man. When we inquired by what name we might call him, he replied that we might call him by whatever name we pleased,—Ibrahim, Kasim, Mohomed, or anything we liked. Here was his own version of the idea conveyed in the well-known words—"what's in a name?" What a tremendous amount of work he could put through! As a drudge, it was impossible for any one of his class to beat him. He had his tantrums. But they meant nothing, and we never took him seriously. I have a tender recollection of Jeju, my Goanese cook, who stayed with us for years, until his service terminated with his life. He was so quick and alert and handy, and had such a cunning for turning out dainty dishes. But we liked him, above all, because he was so human, with all his virtues and his foibles. His fiery nature was not improved by drink and when he had a spell of drink, he was altogether a changed man. But when sober, one may go far, and may not find another such. He was a bit of a practical philosopher. Always vehement and impulsive; when his wife died, he buried her clothes with her. After a time, he wooed another maid, and when he went to propose for her hand, he fumed himself with liquor and presented himself in his daily working clothes. He explained that he wanted to show himself at his worst, and that if he was thus accepted, he might take it as a sure pledge of true love. He was accepted, and they married. But she too died after a time, and he drowned his grief in drink. The spells of drinking grew longer and recurred at shorter intervals, and this habit brought him to a premature end. He had redeeming virtues, such as I may look for in vain at the present day.

DION.

WITCH CAKES FOR LUCK.

SUPERSTITIONS THAT LINGER IN ENGLAND.

Quaint remedies for all manner of troubles and diseases declared by peasants in many parts of England to be most efficacious were described by Mr. E. Lovett in a fascinating lecture at a meeting of the Folk-Lore Society at the University College, London, Charms and amulets, relics of mediæval superstition, still exists, it appears, in many of those counties which are washed by the North Sea. They are, however, gradually dying out, but while they exist they provide a splendid field for research. Mr. Lovett brought with him about twenty or thirty neat little glass boxes, each of which contained an object about which a wonderful story could be told.

Old keys are regarded as powerful charms throughout East Anglia, and although Mr. Lovett offered 5s. for an example with a piece of white bone attached, which he saw in the keyhole of a barn, so great was the belief of the country people in its power that the rustic at once refused the offer. Great reverence is also felt for stones with holes in them. Round about Thetford they are hung by a piece of string to the cottage doors as a preventive against the visits of witches or the devil.

For cramp it is averred that the one satisfactory cure is the skin of an eel, while at Brandon when one is afflicted with rheumatism immediate recourse is had to the simple expedient of tying up a potato in a cloth and carrying it about in one's pocket.

The Norfolk peasants always regard pointed flints as thunderbolts. So consistent are the simple folks that they will often assure you that they picked them up red-hot. They carry flints and stone arrowheads about with them in the belief that this custom will prevent them from being struck by lightning.

Round about Flamborough Head "witch cakes" are to be met with in almost every cottage. These are circular shaped, with a hole in the middle and with spikes projecting on all sides. If you hang one up in your cottage and once a year burn it and replace it with another you will have good luck, we are told. At Scarborough there lives an old fisherman who is supposed to possess a special faculty for curing rheumatism. He sells the "patient" a copper bangle and a copper ring. A special feature is the that on the ends of the bangle there must be wedged two small-bore brass cartridge cases. The fishermen of Withby have a special charm against drowning without which they would never venture out of port. It is a little hammershaped bone known as "Thor's hammer" from the head of a sheep. In many parts toothache can apparently be cured by carrying a mole's foot, while in Sussex the same article will surely cure cramp! Two little hearts made of polished amber, with small holes pierced in them, are worn by fishermen in the North as a cure for rheumatism.

Mr. Lovett told of his difficulty in many cases of discovering what good the charm was supposed to accomplish. It often took him weeks of patient endeavour before he could find what he wanted to know to reticent are the country folks.

In a discussion which followed other members told of wondrous charms and remedies. Amputated limbs are in some cases preserved so that in the next world the crippled person may not be deficient in that respect. In public-houses in parts of the East-end all pieces of "silver paper" are preserved, moistened with beer, and made up into one large ball. This, hung up, is a preventive against the visits of witches! Thistle head carried in the pocket also cure toothache.

INDIAN NIGHTJARS.

DISQUISITION ON A "MOST NOCTURNAL FOWL."

"The nightjar," writes Montagu, "is the but of numerous mistakes."

The Romans believed firmly that this bird—the goat sucker as they called it—issued forth at night and milked goats. The country folk of modern Italy are said to hold this belief still.

As recently as the time of Gilbert White the English yokels thought that nightjars, or fern owls, or churn owls, or eve jars, as they are variously termed, were "very injurious to weanling calves, by inflicting as they strike at them, the fatal distemper known to cow leaches by the name of puckeridge." In justice to the simple country folk it must be admitted that the habits and structure of nightjars afford some justification for these delusions. A creature that goes abroad only after nightfall, so that its actions can be observed but for two hours out of the twenty-four, and then only in the dim obscurity of dusk, naturally excites suspicion. What is there to prevent it perpetrating all manner of atrocities unknown to the sleeping world?

Then, it may be asked with reason, what need has a small bird of a gape sufficiently large to accommodate with ease a fowl's egg?

On many occasions honest people have mistaken a nightjar for a cuckoo. Such, having flushed it from off the nest, declare that they have discovered a cuckoo that has given up the evil habits of its kind and taken to incubating its eggs.

When the nightjar is made by some chance to fly about during the day it is mistaken for a hawk by all small birds, who mob it viciously. For these mistakes its mottled and barred cuckoo-like or hawk-like plumage is responsible.

The colouring of the soft, silky, owl-like plumage of the nightjar baffles description. Black and white and every shade of brown from ferruginous to ashy, are displayed as mottlings and pencillings. There is usually some white in the tail and a white bar in each wing in the male, replaced by buff in the female.

Nightjars are of about the size of pigeons, but they are of very different build, being slim-bodied and long-winged.

They constitute a peculiar and interesting family which is spread all over the world. It is represented in India by eight species, to make no mention of three kinds of frogmouth.

The nightjar "(Caprimulgus Europœus") whose manners and habits are both accurately and pleasingly described by White of Selborne, and whose curious call, resembling the whirr of machinery, is well-known to Englishmen, occurs in the plains of India. Every winter it visits the Frontier Province, the Punjab and Sind; occasionally it finds its way into the United Provinces. Its eggs have been taken in the Western Himalayas, but the great majority of European nightjars goes outside India for nesting purposes.

Of the remaining seven species of Indian nightjars six appear to be non-migratory. Why two only of the eight species migrate is a problem which zoologists have failed to solve. Nor is this all. The nightjar family might well have been created or evolved for the purpose of subverting the zoological beliefs of the present day. To this subject I will return.

The most widely spread, if not the commonest, nightjar in India is known to ornithologists as "Caprimulgus Asiaticus." This bird is almost unique in not having had to suffer a change of name since it was first described by men of science. It is a bird of the plains, of open and cultivated country, of groves and gardens and scrub jungle, but I think not of forest.

Although its range is wide, including as it does Burma and Ceylon, the distribution of the common Indian nightjar is capricious. If my memory is not at fault it is common at Allahabad and Muttra, but rare at Lucknow, Fyzabad and Pilibhit. It is reported to have been abundant one time in Lucknow.

THE NIGHTJAR'S CALL.

The call of this species is universally compared to the sound made by a stone when skimming over ice. It is uttered while the bird is sitting. When on the wing a chuckling note is emitted. Horsefield's nightjar (C. "macrurus") is perhaps more abundant than the species just described. This bird is particularly addicted to "sal" forests.

Like other nightjars it has two notes. One is a loud chuk, chuk, chuk, chuk, which has been aptly likened to the noise made by striking a plank with a hammer. This sound is uttered with great vehemence so that where these nightjars are common it becomes as wearisome to human ears as the continuous 'tonk, tonk, tonk' of the coppersmith. The call of Horsfield's nightjar is heard chiefly in the latter part of the cold and in the hot weather for the two hours that follow sunset and the corresponding period before dawn. This sound is uttered only when the bird is perched. On the wing a series of low chuckles are emitted which resemble the sounds made by many owls.

The last of the commoner Indian nightjars is "C. monticola"—Franklin's nightjar. As this species occurs in various parts of the plains of India as well as in the lower ranges of the Himalayas—the scientific name —monticola—is not a good one. I say this with fear and trembling lest the remark lead some terminological enthusiast to intoduce yet another name into ornithological nomenclature!

The existing accounts of this nightjar are both meagre and inaccurate. Dr. Blanford rightly states that its especial haunt appear to be thin forest, but practically everything else, he says, about it is inaccurate. He states that its call is very similar to that of "C. asiaticus." This is not the case. Franklin's nightjar utters a very curious sound, which is as easy to recognise as it is difficult to describe. It is a loud harsh "tweet," which heard from a distance resembles the chirp of a canary suffering from a sore throat. When listened to at close quarters the cry may be likened sometimes to the harsh note of the king crow, and at others to the squeak made by the large fruit-eating bat ("Pteropus medius") known to Europeans as the flying fox. Blanford states that the eggs of this species are usually cream coloured, spotted and blotted with faint purple and pale brown. This statement appears to be incorrect. The eggs, like those of other nightjars, are of a pale crushed strawberry hue with darker blotches, some of these latter being tinged with brown.

The habits of all species of nightjar are alike.

Nightjars are the most nocturnal of all the fowls of the air. Owls, especially the smaller species, are not infrequently seen abroad during the day: nightjars rarely, if ever. During the hours of light they roost on the ground or in dense trees. I have observed Franklin's nightjar speeding through the air before the sun has set, but am not prepared to say whether this is its usual habit. I have never seen Horsfield's nightjar flying about until after the sun has disappeared. It shows itself with wonderful regularity, some ten minutes before the daylight fades away. Gilbert White made similar observations regarding the European nightjar. "This bird," he writes, "is most punctual in beginning its song exactly at the close of day; so exactly that I have known it strike up more than once or twice just at the report of the Portsmouth evening gun which we can hear when the weather is still."

TWO HOURS' ACTIVITY.

Nightjars are most active during the two hours after sunset and the corresponding period before sunrise, at least these are the times at which their calls are most often heard. I am inclined to believe that they indulge in a period of sleep about midnight; but it may be that they are then so actively hunting for insects that they have no leisure for calling.

The flight of nightjars is jerky, and seems weak to the casual observer, but close observation reveals the fact that they are capable of very rapid movement. Gilbert White describes how they "glance in the dark over the tops of trees like meteors." They are, moreover, able to twist and turn and double during flight with all the address of a swallow or a hoopoe.

"Grace and jerkiness," writes Edmund Selous, "are qualities quite opposite to each other. The nightjar when 'i' the vein' combines them with easy mastery, and to see this is almost a new sensation. It is as though Shakespeare's Ariel were to dance in a pantomime and yet still be Shakespeare's Ariel. As one watches such being in the deepening gloom, they seem not real but parts of night's pageant only—dusky imaginings, shadows in the shapes of birds. What glorious powers of motion! One cannot see them without wishing to be one of them."

When first nightjars come abroad they do not seem to trouble to catch insects. They appear so full of joy after the enforced idleness of the day as to wish to do nothing but disport themselves in the air and two or more of them foregather and indulge in an aerial dance accompanied by much soft churring.

The European nightjar, during flight, has the habit of clapping its wings by making the tips meet over it back, I have not observed Horsfield's nightjar act thus. Nightjars feed largely, if not exclusively, on insects, and the enormous gape suggests that they feed like whales by moving swiftly with open mouth.

Nightjars do not build any nest but lay their eggs on the bare ground, often in the forests, on a road or other clearing. Two eggs from the complete clutch. According to E. Selous who in "Bird Life Glimpses" gives an admirable account of the nesting habits of C. europæus, the hen alone incubates during the day when she sleeps while sitting on the eggs but at night the cock and hen incubate in turn. Baby nightjars are able to run about the moment they leave the egg.

As has been said above nightjars present many characteristics which the current theories of natural selection, protective colouring, and recognition marks do not appear capable of explaining. In the case of three of Indian species—Sykes, Franklin's and the common nightjar—the legs are almost devoid of feather while in the other the legs are feathered to the toes. The feathers on the legs of eagles are said to have been developed to protect their possessors from the bites of their quarry. This explanation, however, cannot apply to the nightjar which feeds on insects. If natural selection has caused the European and Horsfield's nightjars to have the tarsus feathered why has it allowed the common Indian and Franklin's nightjar to thrive without such feathering?

PLUMAGE.

Again, some species of nightjar have conspicuous black streaks on the back while others have not. If natural selection is responsible for the streaks on some species why has it permitted others to dispense with them?

The males of the various species of nightjar display some white in the tail which in the hen is replaced by buff. The amount of white varies greatly with the species. How do natural selectionists explain this? In all Indian species of caprimulgus except C. asiaticus the sexes differ in appearance. Why should only six species of the seven display sexual dimorphism?

Another characteristic feature of nightjars is the narrow wing bar which is white in the cocks and buff (or wanting in some cases) in the hen.

This bar is composed of white patches on the quill feathers. When these are expanded during flight the patches on them blend to form a line or bar. In two species only three of the feathers display these patches; while in four species four of the wing feathers are marked by patches. How do selectionists explain this? They try to account for such markings by asserting that they afford means of recognition. A. R. Wallace maintains that "a means of ready recognition by its own kind, at a distance or during rapid motion in the dusk or twilight or in partial cover must be of the greatest advantage and often lead to the preservation life. . . . . Some means of easy recognition must be of vital importance to the young and inexperienced of each flock and it also enables the sexes to recognise their kind and thus avoid the evil of infertile crosses."

Thus Wallace would have us believe that these bars in the wings of nightjars are the means whereby the sexes can recognise their kind. This theory might perhaps be accepted but for one very uncomfortable fact. Frequently two different species of nightjar inhabit the same locality. Recently at Pilibhit in one open patch of forest I noticed four or five Franklin's nightjars and six or seven Horsfield's flying about dusk. Now in each of these species the male has a white wing bar and the female a buff one. Hence if the cock Franklin's nightjar is as Wallace imagines so foolish that he is unable to recognise the female of his own kind by the general appearance, but distinguishes her only by the buff wing bar he will often be deceived into taking a lady Horsfield's nightjar for his wife!

As a matter of fact the two are distinguishable by the difference in their size; but the fact that both species have similar wing bars tends to render more difficult rather than to simplify the recognition of their kind by the sexes. The sexes, however, do not require such aids to recognition. It is easy for a man of science to sit in his chair and elaborate enticing hypotheses. The difficulty is to formulate theories that will survive the test of practical experience. That of recognition markings certainly fails in this respect.

There is an aberrant species of nightjars—the great eared nightjar (lyncornix jerviniceps) which possess aigrettes or ear tufts. I might ask the orthodox evolutionist how he explains the necessity of ear tufts to this species when other nightjar flourish without them but I think I have already propounded sufficient puzzles to occupy our modern zoologists for many a long day!—D. in the "Pioneer."

Major Phillips (late of the 8th Hussars), one of the few surveying officers of the Balaclava Charge was eighty-three on April 24. The veteran officer, who lives at Reading, has been seriously ill for some months.

CRIME AND FIRE IN AMERICA

HALF THE UNITED STATES FIRES CAUSED BY ARSON.

About dols. 250,000,000 (£50,000,000) of property is annually burnt up in the United States. That is anywhere from 8 to 13 times the per capita loss sustained through fire by any of the peoples of Western Europe; and the statistics show that while the population of America has increased by only 21 per cent. in the past decade, her fire loss has increased by 84 per cent., exactly four times as fast.

And this, in spite of the fact that America boasts the most efficient and daring fire departments to be found anywhere, and that in the central and most crowded areas of several of the largest cities the law compels the erection of "fireproof" buildings of steel, concrete, and hollow tile. Yet New York alone has more fires every year than all the capitals of Europe put together. One American in every 250 has a fire each year and the actual value of the property destroyed represents probably less than half the amount extracted from the people to pay for additional safeguards and the increased cost of insurance. Not less than dols. 500,000,000 (£100,000,000) is the full tribute thus annually paid by Americans, directly and indirectly, to the fire fiend.

What is the explanation of these astounding figures? In a series of nine articles which are now appearing in "Colliers Weekly," Mr. Arthur McFarlane, a competent and trust-worthy publicist, has examined the subject in all its aspects, and has come to one very definite and startling conclusion. It is that from one-half to two-thirds of the fires in the United States are actively or passively criminal. Arson, in other words, destroys at the lowest computation, dols. 125,000,000 (£25,000,000) of property each year and imposes on the American people in addition an equal or somewhat larger sum as an insurance tax.

Matters, indeed, have come to such a pass that the fire statistics are a closer index to the prosperity of the country and to the condition of particular industries than either Wall Street or the bankruptcy returns or the official trade figures. Every period of financial and commercial depression is not only accompanied but heralded by a sudden increase of fires. The panic of 1907 took Wall Street by surprise. But the fire insurance companies knew what was coming months before, and many of them prepared for it by cancelling half their risks.

And not only do fires rise and fall in strict proportion to general conditions, but every disaster, like the recent floods in the Middle West, every change in fashion, every fluctuation in the fortunes of this trade and of that, has an immediate effect on the fire barometer. For the past two years there has been a considerable depression in the building trade all over America. As a consequence, planing mills and lumber yards have developed a high degree of inflammability, about twice what it was before the depression set in.

OPPORTUNE CONFLAGRATIONS.

When building ceases a hundred little contributory trades are thrown out of joint, and they, too, begin to burn in sympathy. Thus the fire loss on factories engaged in turning out gas and electric fixtures has more than doubled in the past three years. Paris in 1910 set its ban on feathers. Within a month three feather factories in New York had caught fire. The introduction of the sheath gown led to the burning of petticoat factories. When dresses in 1911 became simpler, the establishments devoted to braids, trimmings, and embroideries promptly burnt up; and when one-piece gowns came into fashion there was a prodigious mortality among shirt-waist factories.

In the same way, within the last three years crop failures in Dakota, a flood in the lower Mississippi, a drought in the Western States, a big strike, the formation of a Trust in some special industry, and the consequent pressure on the small man—have all proved conflagration breeders. Whatever an American is, farmer, trader, or manufacturer, his first thought apparently, when hard times come and he finds himself loaded up with unsaleable goods and useless machinery, is to have a fire.

And besides this, there are regular seasonal fires that recur with unfailing punctuality. Unprosperous summer hotels, for instance, have a knack of burning in October and November; winter hotels in April and May. The end of the year, when the annual stock-taking is held, is always fruitful of claims on the fire insurance companies The yearly fur fire millinery fire, clothing fire, and so on have become by now classic jokes. Since 1901 in the "seasonal trade" district of New York, 250 consecutive numbers on Broadway have produced 446 fires.

The demand for fires has resulted in the rise of a class of men to supply them. Arson has become a regular trade. It has its wholesale and its retail establishments, its agents to watch the credit returns and get in touch with the men who are likely to be in need of fires, its employees to act as "night watchmen" in the establishment that is to be burned, its experts to prepare the fire and see to it that leather and heavy woollen goods will burn like shavings, and its trade union rates.

WHERE THE PROFIT GOES.

What are the causes that are responsible for so appalling a state of affairs? They are first, that the big fire insurance companies must and do gain by fires. Were there no fires there would be no insurance. A good fire and a prompt settlement are often the best of advertisements. The more fires there are the easier it is to crush out the competition of smaller rivals. Finally, a big conflagration is an excuse for putting up the rates all over the country. The Baltimore fire of 1904 and the San Francisco fire of 1903 have by now both begun to pay compound interest.

Secondly, the men who really control the fire insurance business in America are the agents and brokers, to whom every dollar of fire loss, honest or criminal, is pure gain who sell insurance on flat commission for may be a dozen companies at once, who are therefore tempted to over-insure each customer, who get their largest profits from the unsafe risk on which the higher rates are charged, and who can boycott any company that declines to accept a liberal proporation of bad inks with the good.

Thirdly, the over-readiness of the companies to meet all claims and the astuteness of lawyers and "fire adjusters" in pressing and magnifying those claims make it profitable for every insured firm or person to have a fire. Fourthly, effective investigation of the causes of fires by public officials hardly exists in any State in the American Union, and arson in consequence is one of the safest of crimes. Fifthly and finally, even when the criminal is caught it is all but impossible to convict him. In some States, indeed, it appears to be an open question whether a man has not a legal right to burn his own property if he chooses; and in all States the rules of evidence are such that unless the incendiary has actually been seen to light the fire and unless the match with which he did it can be produced in court, there is next to no chance of bringing him to justice.

It is just a sample of what obtains all over America that while in New York, by the testimony of its own Fire Commissioner there are at least 4,000 cases of arson a year, there have been fewer than twenty convictions in the past decade.—Sydney Brooks in the "Daily Mail."

NEW EDUCATION POLICY.

PROCEDURE IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

When in its resolution of February last, the Government of India laid down on broad lines its future educational policy, it frankly admitted the many difficulties in the way of the wide extention that it aimed at. Now that the time has come for the provincial Governments to formulate working schemes, it is merely prudent to adopt the same spirit of caution. In the United Provinces, says the "Pioneer," this circumspection is indicated in the appointment of a committee to go into the whole education question and become advisory to the Local Government. This Committee, which will meet in Naini Tal in June, is a strong one, as representative as it could be made, and its findings will have an important bearing on the future development of primary education in these Provinces. The present feeling of Government, and the points to which the attention of the Committee is directed, are indicated in a resolution in this week's "Gazette." In this paper it is admitted, first of all, that the position of the province in regard to primary education still compares unfavourably with that of other parts of India, and that in the matter of education for girls, it is the most backward of all the major provinces. "To improve the relative position of the province," it is added, "will mean years of effort, but a forward move can at once be made in view of the liberal subventions that are now available. What increase of expenditure may ultimately be obtainable cannot, of course, be foretold, but the Local Government trusts that it may be possible five years hence, unless the provincial revenues are dislocated by famine or other calamity, to devote at least 35 lakhs a year more to primary education than was spent on it in 1911-12, and thereby to add 300,000 or 350,000 to the number of scholars attending primary schools." It is pointed out that large as this increase may be in comparison with former expenditure it is relatively small in face of a population of school-going age which is estimated at 3 1-2 millions of boys and over 3 millions of girls. A thorough and careful preliminary investigation is called for "not only from the actual magnitude of the campaign, but also from the urgent necessity of getting the most possible value out of every rupee expended."

The task that the Committee has before it could, in no circumstances, be a light one in the face of the direct instructions of the Local Government it is one that will tax its powers to the full. "The time has come to collect and sift the mass of opinion and evidence which is already on record and to consider the broad educational and financial principles on which the scheme of future expansion should be based. What has now to be done is to pass the present methods of instruction under review to determine the most advantageous employment of funds, to define the responsibility financial and administrative of the Local Government and local bodies respectively, and generally to formulate a complete policy of improvement and extension which can be promulgated for the guidance of those who devote or are interested in the development of primary education in this province. This is in the main the charge to the Committee; but this body will further have to advise on the difficult question, of ensuring a supply of teachers; the scheme of instruction to be imparted, the advisability of giving the sons of agriculturists, artisans, etc., special instruction; female education; and similar subjects. In regard to the provision of teaching for the lower castes, it is pointed out that out of nearly six million Chamars in the province only 1,063 go to school; out of 370,000 Kisans only 567; out of 990,000 Koris only 86; and out of 350,000 Bhangis only 5. In the work of altering this state of affairs, the Government appeals confidently for special assitance from the growing feeling among the educated Hindu community in favour of elevating the condition of the "untouchables." The importance of enlisting the support of the public is a point on which a great deal of stress is laid. "Progress to be genuine must carry the people with it" is the note struck, and its truth is paramount. Education and sanitation, the development of both means an organised attack on the habits, the prejudices and the preferences of the people. Education of the children implies first of all education of the parents; if the teachers of the first will have to be sought, teachers of the latter have only to be prevailed upon to come forward. The educated public given a certain political stains, can surely be prevailed upon to take up the social work which its counterpart at home accepts as its due contribution.

THEFT FROM THE DOCKS.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Butterfield charged one Sankar Baba, a cooly employed in the Port Trust, with the theft of a flask of brandy valued at Rs. 1-8 from the godowns of the Port Trust.

The accused's defence was to the effect that the charge has been concocted against him by the Port Trust detectives, as there was some ill-feeling between them. But in reply to the Magistrate he said that there was no ill-feeling between him and the other witnesses, and admitted that the bottle had been confiscated from him.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

Sir William Lever has resigned the chairmanship of the School of Tropical Medicine at Liverpool on the ground that he is frequently called out of the country on business.

Paddington Borough Council has decided to grant its employes who are Territorials twelve days' leave of absence in addition to the usual holidays, in order that they may attend camp.

THE NEW SOUTH AFRICA.

PROSPECTS AS AGRICULTURAL COLONY.

An address on agriculture and land settlement in South Africa was given at the Royal Colonial Institute by Dr. Macdonald, of the Union Department of Agriculture, the South African pioneer of dry farming. In the course of an interview with Reuter's representative, Dr. Macdonald said the great thing that had impressed him since his arrival in London was the prejudice that existed in England against South Africa as an agricultural colony, while emigrants flocked to Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

"We are just entering an era of tremendous agricultural development," said Dr. Macdonald. "The Union of South Africa and Rhodesia are beyond question the grandest and richest farming region in the British Empire. This may seem strong statement. It is nevertheless true. We possess the finest maize lands in the world, but maize is only one of many crops. As a fruit-growing country South Africa is unrivalled. Our orange industry is capable of enormous development. The prospects of South Africa as a cattle-ranching country will be best realised when it is remembered that our live stock is all reared in a country of continuous sunshine, in a land where blizzards are unknown. Few people in England seem to be aware of the fact that the richest farmers in the British Empire are the ostrich farmers of Cape Colony.

"Or take, for example, the province of Natal. It has developed large and profitable industries in sugar-cane, wattles, and tea. But these are small in comparison with its future as a dairying country, where milch cows can remain outside all the year round, being grazed on the rich, natural pastures of a well-watered region, supplemented by fields of maize, sugarcane, and lucerne. With the rise of fruit farming and dairying we may look for the coming of the small holder and the rapid development of millions of acres of land all over the Union which are now lying waste and useless.

"Before the Government started experimental dry-land stations it was widely believed that farming was only possible beside the water furrow. This meant a few irrigated patches of land and the rest of the country a desert. But we have changed all that. In each of the four provinces and in Rhodesia thousands of acres of dry land which were once considered valueless are now being ploughed up and planted, and are yielding excellent crops. America has grown wheat on an eight-inch rainfall, Australia has grown wheat on a five-inch rainfall, but we in South Africa have grown a rainless wheat. That is to say, that during the past season at Lichtenburgh, which is situated in the dry zone of the Transvaal, we have grown wheat without a single drop of rain falling upon it from seed-time until harvest. This is the Durum wheat 'Apulia,' which we originally introduced from the dry belt of Italy. Our success has been due to the use of what we term 'moisture-saving fallows.' The great problem of South African agriculture is not the problem of fertility. It is the problem of the conservation of moisture. We have now solved that problem."

Dr. Macdonald attributed the neglect in Britain of the vast possibilities of South African agriculture to the fact that the recent devastating war was followed by a grim struggle against various live-stock diseases. "From these," he said, "the country is now practically free. By systematic dipping and fencing cattle disease is now well under control. Perhaps the most dramatic success in the campaign against insect pests is to be seen in the conquest of the locust by means of arsenical sprays. The flight of every swarm of locusts is registered and telegraphed to the headquarters of the Union Department of Agriculture at Pretoria, and when the young locusts emerge the velt is ringed by poisoned grass, over which they cannot pass. A short time ago the Government of Peru sent an expert to the Transvaal to study our methods of locust destruction, but the only locust which the entomologist could show him was to be found in the Museum. Of course the locust may come again, but, like every other plague, his power of destruction is gone before the march of science and industry.

"The Government are now spending £750,000 annually on the Department of Agriculture, which is universally admitted to be the finest and best equipped in the Empire. English and Dutch are working together to develop the agricultural resources of their common country. We have suddenly awakened to the fact that the wealth of our ten-inch levels is far greater than the wealth of our mile-deed mines."

THE OPIUM REVENUE

The following is the list of Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1913-1914:—

Latest Month.

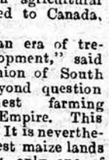
Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In Apl. 1913				
Bengal ...	1950000	3312100	1332100	.....
In Apl. 1913				
Bombay ...	.....	Sale	... ..	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

One Sales of Bengal Opium.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than E'mate
Rvd E'te To end of Apl. 1913	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ..	1980000	3312100	1332100	.. ...
Rvd E'te To end of Mar. 1913				
Bombay..	.....	Sale	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

PIMPLES COVERED FACE AND CHEST

Festery, Irritating and Sore. Inflammation Caused Unsightly Blotches. After Three Years Tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment and Was Cured.



"The parts most affected were my face and chest which were at times covered with festery pimples and were very irritating and sore. I have been to various doctors with them to try to get them cured during the last two or three years without success. They told me it arose from stomach trouble and gave me medicine for it, but it did no good. The pimples on my face used to discharge for some time and were surrounded by a great deal of inflammation which caused very unsightly blotches.

"A friend of mine advised me to try the Cuticura Soap and Ointment for my trouble. I thought there would be no harm in sending for a sample of Cuticura Ointment and I am now very pleased I did so. I have only used three boxes of Cuticura Ointment and a like amount of Cuticura Soap and am very pleased to say I am cured. I shall certainly recommend the Cuticura Remedies to anyone I know that suffers from skin trouble." (Signed) C. S. Bailey, Oak Mead, Kimberley Rd., St. Albans, Herts., Eng., Aug. 10, 1911.

No stronger evidence than this could be given of the success and economy of the Cuticura Remedies in the treatment of all forms of eczemas, rashes, itchings and irritations of the skin and scalp. A single hot bath with Cuticura Soap and a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing cases.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on skin and hair, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

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Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons for Typewriters.

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NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

MR. ASQUITH'S BUST.

A bust of the Prime Minister by Lady Scott has been added to the International Society's Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery, London. The work was intended for the opening of the exhibition, but Lady Scott's absence interfered with this arrangement. The bust, which is of bronze, was executed for the Reform Club.

CASE OF A STRAY ZEPPELIN.

The "Lokalanzeiger" which is often semi-official, states authoritatively that the Franco-German incident caused by the descent of the stray Zeppelin at Luneville is, contrary to the general belief, not yet to be considered as closed. It appears that the expression of the German Government's gratitude in Paris, concerned only "the comparatively prompt release of the airship" and that the affair is still unsettled in respect of the protests in regard to the conduct of the French authorities at Luneville.

THEFTS BY HOUSEWIVES.

Two women of the middle class, who live in the north of Berlin, have confessed to the police that they have committed thefts, because their husbands did not give them sufficient money to pay the house-hold expenses. They explained that, rather than admit to their husbands that they could not make both ends meet with the money allowed them, they decided to rob their neighbours and sell the stolen goods. The thefts came to light as the result of the sale of beds, table ware, clocks, and jewellery to second-hand dealers.

ARGOSY OF ROSES.

The Queen having been pleased to accept from the Royal Society of St. George some red and white roses, the blooms were delivered at Buckingham Palace, on April 23rd. The roses were placed in a model three-master ship, the old English flag of St. George being at each masthead, and the mainmast also carrying a broad red and white silken ribbon with the inscription:—

"The Royal Society of St. George and its branches beyond the seas, commemorating St. George's (England's) Day, the name day of the King, offer to their beloved Queen-Empress this little ship of English roses, an Argosy of true and loyal devotion.'

TYPIST SHOPLIFTER.

A young woman named Blanche Campourcy was arrested in one of the great Paris warehouses, as she was endeavouring to conceal stolen articles. When her flat was visited, the police found stolen goods, including some valuable lace, to the value of over a thousand pounds. Examined by the police magistrate, Blanche Compourcy declared that she had been driven to shoplifting by the fact that she had her aged grandparents and her father and mother all dependent upon her. At first she had struggled to make both ends meet with the meagre salary she earned as a typist, but she had found it impossible, and had drifted into a career of crime.

£46 STAMP FINE.

Summoned in her absence abroad for not stamping insurance cards for her servants, Mrs. Lewis, of Rhoscolyn, Anglesey, was at Holyhead Police Court, fined £46, and ordered to pay all arrears and costs. Mr. Artemus Jones, for the Welsh Insurance Commissioners, said that from the moment the Act came into operation, Mrs. Lewis treated it with contempt and said she would not pay. Mrs. Lewis's servants testified that their mistress treated them with great kindness, paying their wages during illness and supplying them with medicine. One servant was said to have been thirty-eight years in her service.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A university correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" writes:—The Prince of Wales will not now go to Cambridge for a term or so after leaving Oxford, as was at first intended. He will finish up his university education at Magdalen College at the end of the year, and early in 1914, start for an extended tour through Canada. In order that he may appear in military uniform while in the Dominion, he will be given a commission in the Grenadier Guards. Prince Albert, however, will go to Cambridge next year, as originally arranged. He is to occupy the rooms in Trinity College which were recently prepared for the King while in residence there.

"MARBLE BRIDE."

After litigation lasting over a year, Mrs. Severina Samerelli, known throughout the United States as "the marble bride," has obtained an interlocutory decree of divorce from her husband, a wealthy Harlem doctor. The doctor originally brought a suit for an annulment of the marriage on the ground that, even during the honeymoon at Niagara, his wife behaved "like a marble statue," refusing him a single kiss then or afterwards. Mrs. Samerelli brought a counter-suit, alleging that her husband treated her brutally, falling into paroxysms of rage and dashing madly about their residence, and that he finally ejected her from the house. The judge, in his summing up, removed the beautiful plaintiff from her pedestal as "the marble bride" affirming that she was a normal, affectionate wife. It was her husband, the judge decreed, who was frigid.

DETECTIVE'S LUCK.

Scotland Yard officers are highly amused at an adventure of one of their number with two confidence trick swindlers. The officer, rubicund of countenance, and looking anything but a detective, had to visit a well-known West End bar. There two men whom he knew to be confidence tricksters, but who were unaware of his identity made friendly overtures. It was not long before the three were extending hospitality to one another. When the detective mentioned that he was about to visit a hosier to make a few purchases, one of the tricksters insisted on escorting him to a Regent-street firm, and, further, would not permit his new friend to discharge the bill, but did that himself. After such generosity—the bill was not a light one—the detective could not do less than invite the men to further hospitality. Then, seated in a comfortable saloon, the tricksters embarked on the time-worn tale which accompanies every confidence trick. In the middle of it another detective entered. This officer was known to the tricksters, and before the first officer could introduce his colleague they had disappeared, leaving him the richer by a considerable addition to his wardrobe.

COLLAPSE OF THE LAND TAXES.

CRITICISM OF MR. LLOYD-GEORGE'S SYSTEM.

The general public has not yet fully appreciated the complete failure of the Lloyd-Georgian system of land taxation. That this system would fail, says the "Spectator," we repeatedly prophesied in these columns when the taxes were under discussion, but we certainly never anticipated that the failure would be so complete and so prompt. That the taxes have failed to discharge the first purpose of any tax, namely, the yielding of revenue, will be seen from the figures we shall presently quote; but it is necessary to meet in advance the argument, so commonly used by the defenders of Mr. Lloyd George, that these taxes by their nature cannot be expected to yield much in the first few years, and that their author explicitly said that this would be the case. For this reason we propose to base our argument entirely upon Mr. Lloyd George's own estimates. It is further necessary to explain that when we speak of the Land Value Duties we mean the three duties which are concerned with the land, and we exclude the Mineral Right Duty, which, though no doubt the most unjust of special taxes stands on an entirely different footing. This fact is, indeed, explicitly set forth in the report of the Inland Revenue Commissioners for 1910-11 To quote the words of the Report, the Mineral Rights Duty "stands on a different footing from the other taxes imposed by Part I., in that it is levied by reference to actual rents paid or actual quantities worked, and does not depend for its assessment on a preliminary process of valuation." The duty is in fact only an additional Income Tax and ought so to be treated. The other three taxes, namely, the Increment Value Duty, the Undeveloped Land Duty, and the Reversion Duty are the only taxes to which the name of Land Value Duties properly applies. It is for the sake of these three taxes that the whole of the present costly system of valuation was instituted, and what we have to see is what was the yield of these three taxes as compared with Mr Lloyd George's estimates.

Unfortunately no figures have been published giving the full yield beyond March 31st, 1912, but though these figures are a year old they are sufficiently significant. In his first estimate, on April 29th, 1909, Mr. Lloyd George put the yield of these three taxes at £500,000 for one year only. Later in that year he reduced his estimate to £425,000 for one year. Owing to the defeat of the budget the taxes did not come into full operation till the financial year 1910-11, but the machinery for their collection was set up before the beginning of that year, and arrears were charged. Mr. Lloyd George's second budget was postponed to July 1st, 1910. By that date the machinery for collecting these taxes had been in existence for nearly six months, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was therefore in a position to form a careful estimate of what the yield of the taxes would be. He put it at £250,000, which, it will be seen, was half his original estimate. In his third budget, on May 17th, 1911, he put the yield for the then current financial year at £300,000. Thus for the two years his total was £550,000. It is worth while to compare this estimate in detail with the actual yield of the taxes. The figures are best set out in parallel columns :—

1910-11 and 1911-12.	Estimate.	Actual Yield.
Increment Value Duty	£70,000	£6,220
Undeveloped Land Duty	340,000	41,298
Reversion Duty	140,000	22,755
	£550,000	£60,273

In other words, after two years' full run the taxes have yielded barely one-tenth of Mr. Lloyd George's carefully revised estimate of what their yield would be in that period. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer is so completely at sea with regard to first two years of his tax, very little value can be attached to his vague guesses as to what the future yield may be. In our view these figures alone are sufficient to condemn the new system of taxation, for unless a tax yields a substantial revenue it ought not to be imposed upon the country. This was one of the principles laid down by Mr. Gladstone and endorsed by his successors until the advent of Mr. Lloyd George. The principle is a very simple one—that every tax involves expense to collect and worry to the taxpayer and therefore no tax ought to be imposed unless it yields a substantial revenue.

COST OF COLLECTION.

When, however, we pass to examine the actual cost of collecting the Lloyd-Georgian land taxes, the case against them becomes overwhelming. Down to March 31st 1912 the stated cost of the valuation for these taxes and of their collection amounted to £680,000, but this figure apparently does not include stationery or legal expenses. That both these were heavy items may be assumed from the report of the Inland Revenue Department, which states that down to March 31st 1912, no fewer than 10,875,000 forms were issued to owners of property. As to legal expenses, the public has been able to see what a large number of cases have been brought into the Law Courts. We may therefore safely say that to collect the £60,273 above-mentioned cost the country up to the date in question at least £700,000. This figure, however, is merely the cost which has to be met out of the public Exchequer. In addition an enormous burden has been thrown upon private persons for legal expenses and for expenses of surveyors, quite apart from the individual worry involved. Necessarily it is difficult, and indeed impossible, to obtain a precise estimate of what this cost amounts to, but one illuminating figure is available. In answer to a question in the House of Commons in October last, it was stated that up to September 30th, 1912, 403,527 valuations had been made for Increment Duty "on occasion," i.e., in cases where land was being sold, or passing by death, or leased for more than fourteen years. Mr. Edmund Royds, M. P., in a pamphlet published by the Land Union, states that on every one of these occasions a minimum lawyer's fee of one guinea was chargeable in order that the valuations might be stamped as free from duty or liable to duty, as the case might be. In many cases further legal expenses had to be incurred owing to special difficulties arising, and in not a few cases surveyors' fees were also charged. We shall therefore be on the safe side in saying that as regards these valuations alone a charge of £430,000 was imposed upon the taxpayer. Yet the extraordinary fact emerges that only on 955 of these occasions was any claim made for Increment Value Duty, and only in 798 cases was a claim substantiated. In other words, in order to levy a tax on 798 occasions the taxpayer is worried on 403,000 occasions. The actual yield of the Increment Value Duty up to September 30th has not been stated, but we may infer from the figure above given that it did not exceed £10,000. That is to say, taxpayers are fined £430,000 to prove that they are only liable to a tax of £10,000. A more grotesque system of taxation it is hard to conceive.

Two defences are put forward for this waste of public money and cruel burden upon private individuals—first, that the valuation has been useful in increasing the yield on the Death Duties, and secondly, that it will form the basis for a large new revenue in the future. Let us take these points separately. As regards the first, the only possible answer to make is that the statement is absolutely, and we fear deliberately, untrue. Mr. Lloyd George himself provided the answer to the statement in his speech in the House of Commons on October 29th, 1909. He was then dealing with the question of the yield of the Death Duties, and he stated that "one of the very first things" that the Government did in the year 1909 was to reorganize the valuation department. The reference is to the valuation department at Somerset House, which had previously been concerned with checking valuations for death duties, but was inadequate for its purpose. It will be observed that according to Mr. Lloyd George's own statement this department was reorganized before his favourite budget was introduced. He went on to say in the speech from which we are quoting: "This reorganization has made a difference in the Death Duties, and a very substantial portion of the £1,300,000 is attributed to the fact that we have got an efficient valuation department. "That is to say that in October 1909, before the Land Value Duties had been sanctioned by the House of Commons or any machinery for collecting them set up, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had got an "efficient valuation department" for dealing with Death Duties. Therefore to say that the increased yield of the Death Duties is due to the valuation set up for the Land Value Duties is false.

THE VALUATION.

We pass to the second defence, that the valuation will form the basis for a future revenue. To some extent we have already dealt with this by showing that Mr. Lloyd George's estimates of the yield of his taxes up to the date at which figures are available was ten times as great as the sum actually yielded, and therefore his estimates for the future are not of any great value. But it is necessary to add that while the future estimated yield of the tax is extremely vague, we have fairly precise figures of the estimated cost of collection. The cost of valuation, according to the Estimates of the Revenue Department for the years 1911-12 and 1913-14, is as follows :—

1910-11	...	...	£480,000
1911-12	...	...	379,000
1912-13	...	...	531,000
1913-14	...	...	630,000
			£2,020,000

These figures do not include large items which are charged to the Stationery Office and to the vote for Public Works and Buildings, which in 1913-14 are together estimated at an additional £35,000. Nor is the very large cost for maps included. Thus by the end of the current year the cost of collecting these taxes will amount to not less than £2,100,000, and in considering the yield of the taxes for future years we must debit against them a charge of not less than £65,000 a year for interest on this vast sum.

Nor is there the least reason to anticipate that the cost of valuation will decline. The expensive staff already engaged must continue to be employed, for a fresh valuation is due in 1914 before the present valuation is even complete. A year hence we shall find the cost of collecting these land taxes little short of a million pounds a year for a yield which, as far as can be foreseen, will be less than £100,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is at this moment considering how to meet a considerable deficit. We suggest to him that one of the best methods of meeting a substantial portion of that deficit is by abolishing a group of taxes which are costing ten times as much to collect as the revenue they bring in, and in addition are diminishing the resources of the taxpayers by imposing upon them a series of fines in the way of legal costs which bring no revenue to the State.

We have purposely confined our criticism of these taxes to their financial aspect. With the cruel injustice which they have inflicted upon individuals and of the injury they have done to the community by checking the production of houses we shall porbably have a later opportunity of dealing.

BIBLE-CLASS GOLD BONDS.

At a great religious "rally" attended by 1,500 young men members of the "Drexel Biddle Bible Classes," at the First Methodist Church, Camden, New Jersey, the novel spectacle was witnessed of Mr E. T Stotesbury, partner in Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Co., seeking to "awaken in his audience the desire to save money" by "exhibiting to them several hundred thousands worth of gold bonds." Pointing to the bonds Mr. Stotesbury, who is the social season target for the Socialist Press, because he spent dols.125,000 (£25,000) in an elaborate dinner and dance for the elite of Philadephia plutocracy, exclaimed:—"What we have done others can do. There is no miracle in great material success. No greater opportunities ever existed than today. I started in 1866 with no college education—nothing except a public (Anglice Board School) and private education. I went into the banking business with the elder Drexel at a salary of $16 (£3 4s 5d.) a month. After I had worked fourteen months I received $200 (£40) as a Christmas present from the firm. This I saved. It was my start. Mr. Drexel then raised my salary to $500 (£100 a year)."

Mr. Stotesbury, whom Mr. A. J. Drexel Biddle, the banker, introduced to the audience of religious young men as "one of America's most distinguished financiers," prefaced his remarks with a fervent expression of the pleasure it gave him to address "men and women whose aim in life is to assist others in preparing for the hereafter."

The Earl of Rosebery has accepted the offer of the Town Council of Selkirk to confer on him the freedom of the burgh on the occasion of his visit on June 13, when he performs the unveiling ceremony of the Flodden Memorial.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? (these testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ROYAL RED CROSS.

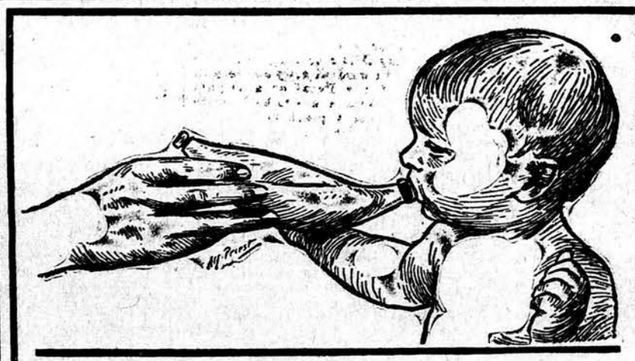
Among the several events to be associated with the day dedicated to England's Patron Saint, one of deep significance is the anniversary of the founding of the decoration of the Royal Red Cross, the proudest distinction that a nurse can win for devotion to duty in tending the soldier or sailor alike in peace and war. It is now the thirtieth year since Queen Victoria in 1883 so happily associated "our ancient word of courage, fair St. George," with the tender ministrations of gracious women. Only one slight alteration has been made in the form of the original statutes in the three decades that have passed, and none at all in the form of the decoration, which consists of "a cross enamelled crimson, edged with gold, having on the arms thereof the words Faith, Hope, Charity, with the date of the institution, the centre having thereon Our Effigy. On the reverse side our Royal and Imperial Cypher and Crown shall be shown in relief. The names of the first recipients were included in the "Birthday Gazette" of the same year, and among them were several of the Princesses, and, as the decoration was made retrospective, naturally it was conferred on Miss Florence Nightingale. Another name less readily recalled was that of Mrs. Deeble, superintendent of Netley, to whom belongs the distinction of having taken out the first band of trained nurses during hostilities with an uncivilised enemy. She and some half dozen ladies went out to Zululand in 1879, where they had charge of a hospital on the banks of Olifants River. Of the number was Miss Gray, who possesses as noble an array of war medals as could be won. She earned one on the hospital ships in the Egyptian campaign against Arabi, another came to her on the Nile campaign of 1884-5, with mention in despatches by Lord Wolseley; in 1896, after an interval in the military hospitals, she earned another, and further mention in despatches, in West Africa; and again in South Africa she added to it? with the high honours of personal thanks from Queen Victoria. Since its foundation the Royal Red Cross has been conferred upon 240 in all, and the roll is kept with only the briefest and barest record in a large red-bound volume at the War Office.

SOME HONOURED NAMES.

Obviously it is impossible to mention the fine service of all who have won the distinction of the R.R.C. But a few may be fittingly recalled, and among them is the venerable Mother Mary Stanislaus, whose lamented death was recorded only this week. She was one of these who responded to Miss Florence Nightingale's call for nurses for the Crimea, going forth from the convent at Bermondsey, and for the two hardest and heaviest years if the work she remained at Scutari. Till compelled to lay down active labours she was one of the most untiring workers for destitute and orphan children in Walthamstow, and on the celebration of the diamond jubilee of her religious profession, she received the Papal benediction. It was in 1887 that Queen Victoria decided to give the decoration to almost all the survivors of those who had gone to the Crimea, of whom several were then living. King Edward conferred the decoration on both the nurses who attended him when so suddenly smitten on the very eve of his Coronation. One of these, Miss Fletcher, who is attached to the Royal Household, again landed his Majesty in his last brief illness. The order Miss Haines, is now superintendent of the Convalescent Home for Officers at Osborne House. Another who has had much to do in connection with the nursing of members of the Royal family is Miss Ethel McCaul, who after her return from South Africa, where she accompanied Sir Frederick Treves on his work among the troops, was the chief mover in establishing the Union Jack Club that meets so great a want of the soldier or sailor staying in London. Yet more recently, she has founded the Army and Navy Male Nurses' Co-operation, which opens up employment to the trained men leaving either arm of the Services and supplies the doctors at the shortest notice when a man may be more fittingly employed than a woman. Since the reorganisation of Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing all Service, there have been three Matrons-in-Chief at the War Office, and all of those have been wearers of the decoration. Miss Sydney Browne, now directing in Pall-mall the system of Territorial nursing, saw her first war service at Suakim and in South Africa was in charge successively of General Hospitals III. and XII. After her came miss C. M. Keer, who did excellent work in Natal, and who is in the exceptional position of having received the greater part of her training in America. The present Matron-in-chief, Miss E. E. Beches, has the crossed swords which in the Army list denote war service.

IN WAR AND PEACE.

The South African War added a very large number to the list. There were of course the many instances of splendid work on the part of the nurses alike in the Regular and the Yeomanry Hospitals and also the valuable help of such ladies' as the late Lady Chesham, who undertook the equipment of this latter hospital Miss Wedgwood who had worked with Princess Christian in the practical work of fitting the hospital train which proved so valuable Mrs. George Cronwallis West, who organised the help of American women so efficiently in the form of gift of the hospital ship Maine Miss Agnes Keyser and her sister whose help for invalid officers has developed into King Edward's Home add Georgina Countess of Dudley Lady Furley the Hon. Mrs. A. Goldmann, and Lady Fripp, who all undertook important work in sending out medical comforts and much needed supplementary supplies. One of the two ladies of the medical profession upon whom it has been bestowed is Dr. Jane Waterston who was charge with inspecting arrivals at certain stations as a measure against the introduction of plague and who rendered exceptionally useful assistance in regard to the concentration camps. The order of these was the late Dr. Lillie Saville, who was in charge of the hospital at Tientsin. But at the time of the Boxer risings she was in Pekin, and her decoration was one of those bestowed on a notable group, including Lady MacDonald and some three other ladies' who took charge of the sick and wounded of the Foreign Legations in those dreadful days of suspence. Of the Indian nursing service Countess Roberts, who did so much for its organisation, was the first to receive the cross, and Miss. Wildman, the present superintendent, also its possessor, was with the Mohmand expedition of 1907. There are some half-dozen of the naval nursing sisters upon the roll, but they have won their decorations rather in quiet and zealous labours in the wards. One, at least, however has been at the base, and that is Miss Isabella Smith, who attended the wounded after the punitive expedition, under Admiral Sir Harry Rawson in Benin. But peace hath her victories no less than war." and a large proportion of the crosses have been awarded in that stern and unending fight with illness and accident that is waged in the hospitals, naval and military in Britain and overseas. Actual service in the field may sound more glorious, and the nurses are proud to render it, but equally the good nurse is qualifying for the Royal Red Cross in every hot conquests of pain and suffering



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WINDHAM'S TRAINING ACT.

NATIONAL SERVICE MEASURE PASSED IN 1806.

Reference has of late often been made in our columns to Windham's Training Act, an Act passed in 1806, which anticipated the policy of the National Service League and in effect provided, though in a thoroughly roundabout and English manner, for the training in arms of the whole population of England. The Act, which did not apply to Scotland or Ireland, was never actually put in force, because it was very soon superseded by a new Militia Act. On the other hand, it was not actually repealed, and some of the clauses which deal with the office of Deputy Lieutenants remained in operation till the passing of the Statute Law Revision Act, the Act under which the Statute Book was cleared of many obsolete laws. Before we give a short account of Windham's Training Act, a word or two must be said says the "Spectator" as to the condition of things in 1806, though here we speak as persons having no expert knowledge, and therefore under correction—correction which we shall no doubt receive, if we are wrong, from our more learned readers.

The militia system, enforced by a great number of Acts, imposed an abstract obligation upon all non-exempted persons to serve in the militia. As, however, the quotas for the various counties were not very large, there were a great many more persons eligible than could be taken to serve. The result was that who should join the colours and who not was decided by the taking of a ballot. So much for the militia. Side by side with the Militia system grew up the Volunteer system. The easiest, the quickest, the cheapest, and the most pleasant way of obtaining exemption from Militia service, or rather from the risk of being chosen at the Militia ballot, was to join a Volunteer corps, for all Volunteers were exempt. It was found, however, that there were still a good many people who managed, as it were, to fall between the two stools. Windham's Act, as we understand it, was intended to pick up these pieces and to give them a training in arms. It was as if at the present moment we were to note that a great many people escape any kind of military service for the State, and then, instead of declaring, as under Mr. Sandys' Bill, that everyone must join the Territorials, we were to say that if a man did not join the Navy, the Regular Army, the Special Reserve, or the Territorials he must come into a new force, and we were accordingly to set up a system of training for national skulkers. The title and first paragraph of the preamble of Windham's Training Act run as follows:—

'An Act to enable His Majesty annually to train and exercise a Proportion of His Subjects in England, under certain Regulations, and more effectually to provide for the Defence of the Realm. (15th July, 1806).

Whereas and Act was passed in the Forty-Third Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, instituted, 'An Act to amend and render more effectual an Act, passed in the present Session of Parliament, instituted "An Act to enable His Majesty more effectually to provide for the Defence and Security of the Realm during the present War, and for indemnifying Persons who may suffer in their Property by such Measures as may be necessary for that Purpose"; and to enable His Majesty more effectually and speedily to exercise His ancient and undoubted Prerogative in requiring the Military Service of his liege Subjects in case of Invasion of the Realm.'"

Here we may note, the manner in which the Preamble dwells upon the "undoubted right" of the King to require military service of his liege subjects in case of invasion, i.e., the common law duty of citizens to join in repelling the invader.

EXEMPTIONS.

Windham's Act is very long, and we cannot find space to set out here the whole machinery under which people who were not in the Militia or the Volunteer Corps were to be got together and trained. We may, however, note one or two out of the sixty two clauses. For example, Clause 20 exempts the people "called Quakers" and the people called Unitas Fratrum, or United Brethren (i. e., Moravian Brethren), from the payment of fines provided they show certificates from two or more respectable householders of their own sects acknowledging the person claiming exemption to be one of their Persuasion. This, we may note, is an anticipation of the clause which we have always held should be inserted in any Universal National Service Bill, i.e, a clause to exempt any person who will make a declaration on oath before a Justice of the Peace that it is contrary to his conscientious convictions to be trained in arms for the defence of his country.

Another clause, Clause 37, is, of course, one which would be found at the beginning of any Act for universal training and universal service.—

"Provided also, and be it further enacted That none of the Persons who shall be so drawn out by virtue of this Act, shall be compellable, on any Pretence whatsoever, to serve out of that Part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, or in any other Case or Manner than is herein specified, or be kept embodied for a longer Period than One Month after the Enemy shall have been repelled or driven from the Coast or after such Rebellion or Insurrection shall have been suppressed." Next we may note the language used in the Act to describe the conditions under which the trained men are to be called out and embodied. This is a problem which has we believe already engaged the attention of the War Office in considering the condition under which the National Reservists should be asked to come out for service. It is clear they must not be asked to make the sacrifice which they are willing to make till the last moment. That is, they must not be called out upon the mobilization of the Regular Army or even upon the embodiment of the Territorials, which would take place directly war was declared, but only in case of a great national danger, that is of real risk of invasion. In Windham's Act the form of words used for this problem is as follows: They are not to be called out or embodied unless in the case of actual invasion or the "Appearance of the Enemy upon the Coast." It is interesting to note that in Clause 39 it is stated that the Lord Lieutenant has not only to give public notice of "the Places of Assembly, within their respective Counties," in case of "Invasion or the appearance of any Enemy in force upon the Coast," but also "proper general Signals for drawing out and assembling any Men . . . either by firing of Guns, or by Flags, Beacons, Rockets, or other like, as shall appear most expedient and best adapted to the Nature of the Country, and most effectual for the giving immediate Notice therein of any such Invasion or Appearance of an Enemy upon the Coast."

PUNISHMENTS.

We wish we had space to quote from the Schedule the curious Rules and Regulations relating "to Persons enrolled under an Act for the Defence of the Realm." Though after embodiment the men would, as we gather, go under the Mutiny Act, the system of fines for non-attendance and the forfeitures of pay cannot be called harsh or unreasonable. Again, the punishments for misconduct, that is for not behaving in an orderly manner or disobeying the lawful Commands of any Officer or Sergeant, were distinctly mild as were directly enforceable by a Justice of the Peace or a Deputy Lieutenant. No person was to be kept in custody for any night previous to being taken before the Magistrate. All fines were to be levied by distress under the Act, and if no distress could be levied the term of imprisonment for non-payment of a five-shilling fine was only to be two days and a term "not exceeding five days for any fine not exceeding twenty shillings"—"in addition to any adjudged imprisonment." The fines on serjeants or constables for exempting men for bribes were severe. The last words of the Schedule are as follows:—

"Deputy-Lieutenants may, with approbation of Lieutenant and His Majesty, establish Rewards for Skill in firing at a Target with Ball, under any Regulation to be approved of by General Officer of the District and Lieutenant, to be defrayed out of Fines."

No doubt Windham's Act was a very clumsy piece of military machinery, and no doubt its clauses are not easily to be understood by those who do not realize the actual military configuration of the country in 1806. At the same time it is obviously quite fair to describe the Act as one for national training and service. In other words it is no exaggeration to say that we once had a National Service Act on the statute book, and further that this statute admittedly was not a new departure, but only an Act for regulating and putting in force "the ancient and undoubted prerogative" of the Sovereign power of the State under the common law to require military service from all men in case of the invasion of the realm. As we have said again and again in these columns, National Service is already the law of the land, only unfortunately we have neglected to make provision for training men to fulfil their obligations. We have forgotten, in effect, that whereas in the old days all that a man wanted to make him a soldier was a sword, a bow, or a pike, he now requires training as well as strong legs and arms.

KIPLING'S FIRST PLAY.

"THE HARBOUR WATCH."

If Mr. Rudyard Kipling and Mr. G. F. Tully do not get very busy in theatreland after the matinee of April 22 at the Royalty Theatre, then consequences are more uncertain than one imagined. Author and actor must be placed side by side, because the triumph was a dual one, and it is hard to think what Mr. Kipling's first play, "The Harbour Watch," would be without Mr. Tully as the drunken marine, or how long Mr. Tully would have had to wait for his stage stripes if he had not met Edward Glass, R. M. L. I.

The man in his cups on the stage is usually a revolting spectacle at the best of times. At the Royalty he is an epic. Everything that comes from his hesitating lips is irresistible, and every thought is the essence of wit. There is a world of philosophy, humour, and common sence in his arguments and a wealth of human kindness in his motives. The master craftsmanship of the author lays before you in a few minutes the whole history and character of the man. You read it all between the lines. He may be drunk, but he knows he is drunk. He may be a bit of a rogue, but he is a gentleman in the true sense of the term, and apologises for his condition to the girl who fetches the bucked of cold water that brings him nearer sobriety. He saves that girl, her mother, and her sailor lover from the clutches of a thrice-married old village usurer who wanted to marry her himself. In Janny Bickford, William Adgar saw the young blood his old bones craved for, but he little dreamt when he employed the tipsy Edward Glass to arrest the young sailor as a deserter that he was setting a man upon a ship's comrade. Nor had he the least suspicion that the tables would be turned upon him and that in the end he would gladly hand over fifty pounds to the coastguard Emanuel Pycroft to get out of the imaginary mess—a nice little sum to set the young couple up for a good start and keep the widowed mother from want.

Though Albert the sailor had overstayed his leave for love and Glass had done likewise for beer, trouble seems to have been averted by their ship putting back for repairs; howbeit, a picket arriving for the gallant marine, one is left in doubt as to what was officially in store for our drunkard, patriot, humorist, and gentleman. But a drink of beer all round showed that no discipline could change the bond of sympathy and that no red tape could crush the spirit of class that binds the workers of the Services into one big brotherhood—be they sailor-men, soldier-men, coast-men, or marines The piece was splendidly acted, every member of the cast contributing to its success.

THOMPSON—A COMEDY.

The Kipling curio is at fault if justice cannot be adequately done to the three-act comedy of yesterday's bill entitled "by the late St. John Hankin and George Calderon. It is a clever exposition of the modern slacker who takes things as they came and makes no effort to mould his destiny; who has not much feeling about anything, but has, despite that a calm capacity for enjoyment. James Thompson has the audacity to philander with the employer, and is sent to America. The ship he apparently went by is wrecked and James Thompson becomes world-famous by gallant deeds of rescue, though he is robbed of the fruits of his bravery by being picked off by a shark Helen dwells with romantic ardour on the press cuttings and refuses all suitors to her hand including the very desirable Captain Latimer.

It was not the fault of the original James Thompson in he was not the man drowned in his name any more than he was to blame for finding himself engaged to Helen three hours after his return. Such things were always done for him by other people; and it was done in this case by Helen's lively, muddlesome, fashion-loving step mother, who, as played by Miss Lottie Venne, is wholly delightful every moment she is in view. But the Captain shoots an escaped lion on the river bank and saves its tamer from a watery grave. This wins the romantic Helen, and Thompson drifts—he asks nothing better—back to his finance in America.

The dialogue is clever, witty, and epigrammatical; quite in the modern comedy vein, in fact but its chief distinction, perhaps, is what the French would call its perfection of manner. M. Dennis Eadie made a delightful slacker and was capitally supported by Miss Athene Seyler as Helen Miss Alice Beet as Miss Latimer, and Mr. Robert Horton as Captain Gerald. Both pieces had the heartiest welcome.

Speaking at Nottingham on the work of the Church Lads' Brigade, Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell said the total strength was now 50,000.



India's Call for Engineers

Never in the whole history of India have such splendid opportunities been offered to ambitious and enterprising men as are now offered, particularly to Electrical and Mechanical and Sanitary Engineers, etc. In the various Public Works Departments and Government Offices, Mills, etc., there is a large demand for men, who have received thorough training, which enables them to fill one of the above positions.

Such knowledge means position, promotion, and power. This spells success, and hence, every man who really desires to advance in the world should acquire this indispensable knowledge.

Take one typical instance of this development—we refer to the gigantic Tata Hydro Electric Scheme, now in full course of construction, which will supply Bombay with water, electric light and power, and when completed will create a greatly increased demand for those with Electrical and Mechanical knowledge.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.

The use of electricity in India is spreading enormously; in fact electricity is fast becoming the driving power of the wheels of commerce and is daily being applied to new industries all over India.

Men are wanted. Men whose minds have been technically trained. Men of knowledge, who can win commercial and industrial victories. Men who can be relied upon to execute responsible work. The call and demand for such men is enormous.

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A Lay Preacher



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Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort to work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he *had* to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

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Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even althongh I had only taken a *few doses*. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

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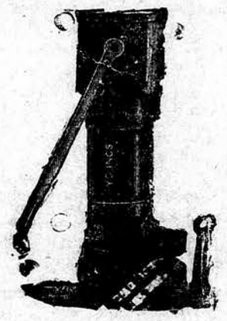
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BRIEF AND PITHY.

TAKING DEFEAT.

"Le Temps" tells us how Meilhac received the news that a piece of his had failed at the Odeon. He sat in an armchair, in the manager's office, waiting for the news of its fortunes, holding the evening paper upside down. At the end of each act a messenger came to report. The house was cold; the house was hostile; the failure was unmistakable. At last the author collapsed, in his agony, fell out of the chair, and rolled under the desk. His friends departed without looking for him; and, in the end the servant whose business it was to turn out the gas, gathered him up, carried him downstairs, and sent him home in a cab.

PUZZLE OF THE POSTAGE STAMP.

There has been the puzzle of the postage stamp (says the "Daily Chronicle"). The letter came on Monday morning. It was written on Saturday, and bore a United States postage stamp—passed by the official censors. There were arguments and explanations behind the Window as to how Mr. Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, could delude the Post Office with his stamp. The young lady at the desk round the corner was consulted without result. She merely said ask G. P. O.

This, of course, bucked us up. We had to know whether it was an aeroplane or thought transference that had brought the welcome letter with an American stamp. Quite simple was the explanation, after all the guesses and bets had been settled. It was just an American who had remembered the three mile limit. After leaving Southampton Mr. Stefansson slammed an American stamp on his note and sent it by the pilot. The sea-air made the post-mark "Sea service illegible.

OPERA DISILLUSION.

One does not like to disillusionise present-day matrons who in the old Carl Rosa days used to worship at the shrine of the late Mr. Barton McGuckin, writes a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian"; but I have always understood that the famous tenor's beautifully chiselled stage nose was mostly artificial. I never saw him off the stage myself, but I have been told by stage-folk that his private nose would not have been so much admired.

"A MIMIC" A DISEASE.

Illness among some people has become almost popular since the coming of the Insurance Act (says the "Glasgow News"). A certain domestic had gone to her doctor, her mistress having taken the precaution to insist that her mother should accompany her. The mother returned her in due time, and reported that according to the diagnosis her daughter was "a mimic and in a very bad way." "A mimic!" said her mistress in astonishment, "that's easily cured, for it means that she is just taking her fun off us, and that there is nothing wrong with her." "Oh, no," said the mother, "that can't be; for, the doctor said that she is a mimic, and that she hadn't enough blood and was very ill indeed." It subsequently transpired that the girl was anæmic, a much more serious trouble.

PRESIDENT'S CONFESSION.

President Poincare's well-known indifference to strict etiquette was shown when a barrister called at the Elysee Palace to plead for the life of Dieudenne, the motor bandit, who was reprieved at the eleventh hour (says the "Daily Mail" Paris correspondent.)

When he had the promise that his client would benefit by the presidential clemency, the barrister said "In my youth I used to call on Prince Victor Napoleon, and etiquette decreed that I should not rise until I was told to do so. What must I do now?" M. Poincare replied. "Between you and me, I really do not know."

MISS ELLIN TERRY IN THE AUDIENCE.

At the fall of the curtain, on an early act of "Typhoon," two ladies and a gentleman got up to leave the theatre. Miss Ellen Terry, who was in the audience impulsively laid hold of the one nearest to her and put her back into her seat and said. "You silly girl, after having seen this wonderful play has the extraordinary courtesy and heroic feeling of the Japanese taught you nothing than to want to rush off to your supper?"

The party at first were indignant; but when the lights went up, and they recognised who was speaking to them, their annoyance vanished, and they remained with Miss Terry applauding until the very last curtain.

A GOOD OPENING.

A yeomanry squad was drilling (says the "Argonaut"), and being out of practice, most of them were suffering from bruises caused by the unsteadiness of one another's movements. "I believe you have cut my head open," shouted a recruit to a nervous comrade, who had given him a serious knock. "Well," said the distracted sergeant-in-charge, "now is a good time to put something in it!"

SEVERE.

Lord Ellenborough had the reputation of being a very severe judge in criminal cases. Dining one day at an assize dinner, someone offered to help him to some fowl. "No, I thank you," said his lordship, "I mean to try that beef." "If you do, my lord" said Jekyll, "it will be *hung* beef."—From "Anecdotes of Bench and Bar."

The organisation of professional base ball, the national pastime in America has been denounced in the House of Representatives as "the most audacious and autocratic trust in the country." Mr. Gallagher, a representative of Chicago, said the governing commission of the baseball leagues "stifled competition, apportioned territories and games and fixed the prices which millions must pay to witness the games, enslaved players, forcing them to accept salaries on its own terms or be for ever barred from playing, and in other ways trafficked in the national pastime for pecuniary gain."

DIABETES.

An interesting treatise dealing with causes, different stages and the most effective treatment of Diabetes, Hydrocele and Skin diseases, will be given away free to the readers of the "Bombay Gazette" on application to—A. Chatterji & Co., (B. G.) 108-2, Machuabazar Road, Calcutta.

HYDROCELE.

THE TWO SERVICES.

ARMY OFFICERS' PAY.

Colonel Seely's announcement introducing the Army Estimates of an increase of pay for officers and of a scheme for increased promotion from the ranks has naturally called forth a great deal of correspondence in the lay as well in the Service Press. For some time there has been an idea that the "live on your pay" question would be settled by the grant of a messing allowance of four shillings a day all round. An objection is urged against this that the people whose pay ought really to be substantially increased are the captains and majors, who are not now paid as much as they ought to be, considering their length of service and their great responsibilities. There is some ground for this objection, but the grant of such a sum, which means free messing, would remove a great many difficulties and would enable an officer to rub along without any allowance after the first few years of his service. The class from which the majority of officers come at present is poorer than it used to be, and less able to put officers into the Service; but it is the class from which it is desirable officers should be drawn. To promote too large a proportion of men from the ranks—men of the class from which the majority of recruits come—would be unpopular with the general body of officers and men. The mass of officers can absorb a small proportion of men from a lower stratum of society without feeling it much, but to flood the officers' mess with such would be disastrous to the Army. The state of officers' society must be kept such that men who join it from the ranks have to raise themselves to the level of the general body. As long as the proportion of such men is small this comes about. The men like to be commanded by officers of the class now predominant, and would resent any change quite as much as the present class of officers would resent being overwhelmed by men of a different class of society.

THE TRUTH ABOUT WAR.

Rarely has the truth about war been presented more clearly and in smaller compass than in an article contributed by Earl Percy to the current number of the "National Review." He reminds us that politics are now largely in the hands of men trained to partisan warfare, while the party-machine has become all-powerful; that consequently our politicians and statesmen are less fitted than of old to deal with national questions, while the electorate is far larger and offers greater temptations to play upon the ignorance or prejudice of those composing it; that with us, unlike other countries, the question of national defence is open to misrepresentation by reason of the extraordinary ignorance of the British people about naval and military warfare. Our two greatest dangers, Earl Percy very truly says, arise from the fact that our leaders will not tell the truth to the people, who themselves know little or nothing of war. In the old days there was ever present some restraint or check upon war—in the Middle Ages the authority of the Church; in more recent times the principle of the maintenance of the Balance of power; whereas today there is no such check, since any war involving any one of the Great Powers must become general by reason of the two great camps into which Europe is divided. Also formerly it was possible for a nation to recover from defeat, whereas in these days defeat will mean ruin—"hopeless and abhorred." Of the facts of which Lord Percy writes, they are known to every body but the public, and are hidden from the people, because the leaders, the politicians, prefer to ignore and conceal them. Will the national awakening come in time, or too late? The remedy for the evil that faces us is that even now, at the eleventh hour, the country will listen to the words of Lord Roberts. Thus writes Earl Percy; and there are signs that an increasing number of English men and women are inclined to believe that the soldier, rather than the politician, is the truth-teller.

ATLANTIC AEROPLANE.

Undeterred by the last unfortunate attempt to cross the Atlantic in the air, Mr. Rodman Law announces, in characteristic American fashion, that he is the man for the job. Next July, he proposes to fly from Newfoundland to the West Coast of Ireland, a distance of 1,800 miles. The most interesting feature of his plans is a "stop in mid-ocean," which, until one knows more about it, sounds impracticable. The journey is calculated by the aviator to take thirty-six hours, and enough gasoline can be carried only for fifteen or eighteen hours. The supply for the last half of the distance is to be obtained from "a convenient liner," which, it must be presumed, will be in waiting. The risks of not meeting it at the right time and of planing towards it on the high seas have never yet been incurred in aviation, so that if Mr Law surmounts them successfully in his Atlantic voyage, he will indeed make a record. His aeroplane, which is being constructed at Marblehead—famous in the days when American clippers sailed the seas—will be equipped with pontoon floats, and carry another airman to help Mr Law, the two arranging their watches, so that each will be fresh when on duty. The reason why July is chosen for the flight is the prevalence of west wind in that month, which will aid locomotion. Mr. Law hopes to make an average speed of sixty miles an hour. The Scottish American inventor, Mr. Graham Bell, who was asked his opinion on the project, though he does not doubt that aeroplanes can cross the Atlantic, thinks that the trip should be taken in one spurt of twenty-four hours. Evidently he has small faith in liners being "convenient" to enterprising aviators in distress.

LIGHT CRUISERS.

The "Nottingham" and "Lowestoft" have been launched from the public yards at Pembroke and Chatham, and counting the Australian vessels there are now sixteen light cruisers of the city class in the water. Only two more vessels of this class remain on the stocks, the "Birmingham" at Elswick and the "Brisbane" at Sydney. The other light cruisers building are of the new type of small fast, armoured vessels designed, as Mr. Churchill said, to attend on the battle fleets, to clear the seas of hostile torpedo craft and for the general services of observation. The dimensions of these new cruisers of the "Aruthusa type have not yet been published, but as Mr. Churchill referred to them as smaller than contemporary German light cruisers it is clear that their displacement will be less than the 5,404 tons of the "Nottingham" and "Lowestoft". They will, in fact, have a length of 410ft., as compared with the 430ft. of the latter, but there will be an increase in the horse power to give a speed on trial of 29 knots, or 32 knots more than the fastest city cruisers. If this is obtained without a very great reduction of the side armour carried by the latter, or of the gun-power, the new vessels will be very useful. As regards the "Nottingham" and "Lowestoft" a word of praise must be given to the public yards in which they are being built for the celerity shown in their construction. When it became clear that the Admiralty were unable to have these vessels built by the Thames Ironworks, the question must have arisen whether it would be better to order them in the private or public yards, and, if in the latter, whether they could be built as quickly as others of the same type. As far as can be judged, the public yards at Pembroke and Chatham have risen to the occasion, and have justified the action of the authorities in giving them the contracts for these cruisers. At both the recent launches, what has been called the territorial interest in the vessels was strongly manifested; the Mayor and Town Clerk of Nottingham went to Pembroke to witness the launch of the Nottingham by Miss Asquith, while at Chatham Dockyard on Wednesday the "Lowestoft" was christened by Lady Beauchamp, the wife of the member of Parliament for Lowestoft. It has not escaped notice that Lady Beauchamp is one of the few American-born ladies who have christened British men-of-war, and the circumstance is a reminder that in America there is a Society of Naval Sponsors whose membership is limited to those ladies who have performed the naming ceremony at the launching of American warships. It has often been remarked that no such society has yet been started in England.

"PORT" AND "STARBOARD."

According to the "New York Herald," another bit of "sailor's lingo" has gone by the board. An order has been issued in the United States Navy abolishing the terms "port" and "starboard," and substituting for them the words "left" and "right." It is not at present clear whether the new order refers merely to the helm, or is to be applied generally throughout the ship. In the latter case, it would have a much more far-reaching effect, as there are many other uses of the terms than in relation to the steering apparatus, as for example, the star board and port watches. As far as the change concerns the helm, it is likely to be welcomed and approved by many naval authorities, and it is well known that such a change has been suggested in our own service as likely to prevent such mistake as have occurred, and have more than once nearly brought about a collision. It is quite easy to understand than when in the old days a ship was steered by a tiller, an order to place the tiller to port, which put the rudder to starboard and therefore brought the ship's head also to starboard, was a natural method of expression. But times have changed, though the old terms, in spite of the fact that their original significance is gone, still remain. Now-a-days, when a little wheel on the bridge is used for steering, and when this wheel has to be turned in exactly the same direction that it is desired the ship's head shall go, the use of the words "left" and "right" would probably simplify matters and would certainly be more natural. It is unnecessary to say here that the old terms, or at least that of "starboard," carry us back for a number of years. "Starboard" evidently originated from "steerboard", and referred to that side from which, before there were any rudders, the vessel was steered. "Port" is much more modern, for as was stated in a recent issue of the *Mariner's Mirror*, Liardet mentions in 1849 that the term had then only recently been adopted in the Navy instead of "larboard," and that it had been experimentally in use in a few ships for some twenty years.

IN LOVE WITH A BURGLAR.

The romance of the daughter of a wealthy Brooklyn merchant was tragically shattered in the Criminal Courts, when a communication was received from Scotland Yard proving that Walter Thomas, her fiance, was a hardened ticket-of-leave man who had served three terms of imprisonment for burglary in England. Thomas who filled a lucrative position in an insurance company, was described by the judge as the worst case of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" in the experience of the Court. The man made a wide circle of friends in Brooklyn, where he devoted much time to church work. He was arrested on the eve of his wedding. Investigations by the police showed that while he zealously atttended to his duties on week days, he regularly pursued on Sunday nights after church the "profession" of a burglar. His fiancee, despite overwhelming evidence of his guilt, is persistent that he must be the victim of a blunder and on his making confession addressed a pitiful plea to the judge to liberate him on bail. "If you do this," wept the girl, "I will marry him and redeem him." Judge O'Sullivan asked the reporters not to divulge the name of the girl, whose request he refused, assuring her that the man she loved was an incorrigible criminal. Then, turning to the prisoner, the judge denounced him in scathing terms for his "absolute heartlessness in stealing the heart of a highly cultured, refined and devoted young woman." Thomas was sentenced to four years' hard labour.

OLD MAID'S HUNDRED CATS.

The Civil Tribunal of the Seine has just been called upon to give judgment in a curious case. In the Rue des Deux Communes, at Vincennes, there has lived for a number of years an old maid, seldom seen by her neighbours. It was, however, known that she was very fond of cats, and many night prowlers of the neighbourhood found a comfortable home and plenty to eat under her roof. But recently the residents in the districts have had to complain of the nocturnal noises and disagreeable smell, and an investigation on the part of the authorities, carried out at the instigation of the disturbed neighbours, brought to light the fact that no fewer than one hundred cats of all breeds were domiciled in the flat, which was in a deplorable condition.

The Court ordered the woman to leave the house and to pay £24 damages to the proprietor.

Sir Robert Baden-Powell, accompanied by Lady Baden-Powell, will visit Greenwich on Thursday and open a three days exhibition of Scout-craft, to be held in the Borough Hall in connection with the Greenwich Association of Boy Scouts.

WINDOWS HAVE PANES but they are never afflicted, though the slightest pain in any part of your body will afflict you and render you quite helpless if you have not at hand a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB, an ideal embrocation invaluable in rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, cold in the chest, weak and painful joints, tired and aching limbs, etc. Insist on having PAIN-RUB to ensure satisfaction. Of all Stores and Chemists.

Rs. 1,000 IN TINS OF MILK

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MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

you always obtain the finest condensed milk on the market. It is the richest in cream and the best for all purposes. But during the month of May there will be another great reason why you should buy only Milkmaid Milk. The milk will be as good and rich as ever, and the price will remain the same, but in ten of the tins sold during May there will be, in addition to the milk,

VOUCHERS WORTH Rs. 100 EACH.

Think what Rs. 100 would mean to you what extra luxuries and comforts you could afford if you had it. And yet you are just as likely to secure it as anyone else. The next tin of Milkmaid Milk you buy may contain the prize.

The vouchers for Rs. 100 each will be contained in sealed packages fastened in the tins in such a manner that it will be impossible to discover their presence until the tins are opened.

The tins will be packed in the ordinary cases of milk despatched to Bombay and Madras. Neither the tins nor the cases will bear the slightest indication of the valuable prizes contained in them. So everyone has an equal chance of securing one or more of the rewards.

The fortunate finder of each voucher will be required to use his or her best endeavours during one week to promote the sales of Milkmaid Milk, and before the Rs. 100 are paid the finder will be required to satisfy the Company that he or she has complied with this condition.

When you find the voucher send or bring it at once to the Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., York Building, Hornby Road, P. O. Box 315, Bombay.



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17" SIZE, KEYLESS LEVER.
GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

DESCRIPTION:—Gilt, three-quarter plate, keyless lever movement, jewelled with 15 rubies; real compensation balance and tempered flat hair spring; most accurate timekeeper. The gold cases are of good medium weight, well finished in every particular; plain, engine-turned or engraved.

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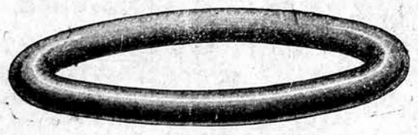
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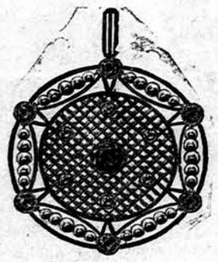
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